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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, July 7, 6.20 p.m.
The European Aviation Circuit Race has been won by Beaumont, with Garros and Vidart second and third respectively.

London, July 7, 6.20 p.m.
Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary have started from London on their visit to Ireland.

Tokyo, July 8.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan was greatly impressed with the cordial reception given to Prince and Princess Higashi Fushimi, by the Chinese officials during their short stay in Shanghai on their way to the Coronation in London and has presented sets of flower vases to the Governor and the Taotai as a token of his sincere thanks.

The funds necessary for the municipalisation of the Tokyo tramways, it has been decided, will be raised by recourse to foreign resources.

This decision has resulted in a great advance in the quotation of shares all round and business consequently has been suspended.

London, July 9, 10 p.m.
At North West Ham, the Liberal candidate has been returned.

Singapore, July 10, 9.00 a.m.
Mrs. Proudflock, who was under sentence of death for the murder of Mr. Steward at Kuala Lumpur, has been granted a free pardon by the Selangor State Council.

Tokyo, June 10.

The Japanese Academy, Tokyo, has conferred upon Dr. Kimura a prize in money and medals, for throwing an interesting light on the science of the world, by his great discovery in connection with the change of axis of the earth.

Tokyo, July 10.

Tens of thousands of citizens met in the Hibiyu Park to make a demonstration protesting against the municipalization of the Tokyo tramways and plotted a rush into the Municipal office.

Over ten thousand policemen were dispatched to the spot to pacify the people.

There is great indignation amongst the people.

Shanghai, July 10, 3.10 p.m.

Owing to the establishment of a testing house for watered cotton at Shanghai, no cotton has been brought to Shanghai to-day.

Tokyo, July 11.

Yesterday, in Tokyo, the Bill was passed regarding the municipalization of the street tramways in Tokyo, at a meeting of the Tokyo Municipality, after a heated discussion.

London, July 11, 8.5 p.m.
It is reported that America has protested against the establishment of a German naval base at Agadir in Morocco, which is the nearest port in Europe to the Panama Canal.

London, July 11, 2.5 p.m.

In an authoritative announcement published at Paris, it is stated that the "pourparlers" regarding the Moroccan situation and the position at Agadir are proceeding favourably.

Fears of Franco-German tension have been removed.

The announcement dwells upon Great Britain's and Russia's support being likely to be in accord with France.

General Moinier, being prostrated with fever, has returned to Rabat, General Dittre replacing him.

London, July 11, 8.5 p.m.
The "Daily Telegraph" points out that the difficulty of the solution is that it is impossible for France to fix a date for evacuation without risking a return to chaos in the country.

London, July 11, 8.5 p.m.
The Premier of New Zealand (Sir Joseph Ward) before leaving England, declared that his attachment to the old country had been deepened and he acknowledged that he had been shown universal kindness during the course of his visit.

He realised the dependence of the Colonies on the Motherland.

London, July 11, 8.5 p.m.

The British warships Repulse and Camperdown have been sold for £33,550 and £28,000 respectively.

London, July 12, 7.10 p.m.
Sir Eldon Gorst, British Agent in Egypt since 1907, is dead.

London, July 12, 7.10 p.m.
Articles have been signed for a meeting between Bombardier Wells and Wolgast in San Francisco in September.

London, July 12, 7.10 p.m.
In the County Cricket contests, Kent beat Somerset.

Tokyo, July 13.
The prohibitionary measures placed upon the share business in Tokyo in consequence of the municipalisation of the Tokyo street cars, and resulting in a rise of quotations, were removed yesterday, after the stock merchants had paid over an additional sum to the authorities as security.

London, July 13.
The Japanese Sealing Association have issued letters emphasising the allegation that it is not fair, under the sealing agreement recently concluded in Washington between Great Britain, Japan, the United States and Russia, that Japan, which possesses more sealing vessels by far than England, should be guaranteed to have an equal share with England in the distribution of skins.

The Japanese authorities are keeping the matter secret.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, July 7, 3.25 p.m.
Although the telegraphic lines to Lisbon are working normally, there has been no mention made of a revolt in the capital.

London, July 7, 3.25 p.m.
From Madrid it is reported that telegrams from the frontier state that all is quiet in Portugal, though troops are still massing in the north in order to prevent an invasion by the Monarchs.

London, July 7, 3.25 p.m.
All the British newspapers, in commenting upon the situation in Morocco, express approval of the statement made regarding the situation in Morocco by the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, the Prime Minister.

The Premier's statement, so say the journals, makes it clear that, whilst supporting France, we will not stand aside and allow arrangements to be made behind our backs, as was apparently hoped by Germany.

Though the situation is grave, confidence is felt that a solution will be found by diplomatic negotiations, so as to prevent recurrence of alarms and excursions in connection with Morocco.

London, July 7, 5.15 p.m.
Owing to the striking trade strike, the price of flour in Liverpool has been raised by sixpence, making an increase of one shilling per bushel.

London, July 7, 5.15 p.m.
In Leith and Glasgow the strike still continues.

Yesterday at Manchester there were slight disturbances, which, however, were easily suppressed by the police.

London, July 7, 5.15 p.m.
Troops have been sent to Scotland.

London, July 7, 9 a.m.
The wool-combers at Bradford, who have been on strike since the 16th of June, have resumed work on the old terms.

London, July 7, 1.10 a.m.
Sir John A. Simon, the Solicitor General, speaking at West Ham, emphasised the fact that the Government would not accept the Lords' amendments. Why, he asked, should the Government accept any Bill but the Bill approved by the electorate? If the Lords persisted in their action, they would bring the prerogative of the Crown into the political arena.

London, July 7, 1.10 a.m.
In the Chicago market, wheat and maize prices have gained from one to one and five-eighths as a result of the rains proving insufficient.

London, July 7, 1.10 a.m.
Japanese shipbuilding was a prominent feature of the International Congress of Naval Architects in London yesterday.

Sir William White, the famous naval expert, said that in the matter of naval construction Japan might yet become a serious competitor with European countries unless the cost of labour in Japan was increased.

London, July 7, 3.25 p.m.
The House of Lords have concluded their consideration of the Parliament Bill in committee stage.

Viscount Morley, representing the Government leadership in the upper chamber, announced that the report stage would be entered upon the 18th of this month.

London, July 7, 10.5 p.m.
The newspapers are discussing with much interest, the amendment proposed yesterday evening in the House of Lords by Lord Newton to the Parliament Bill, providing that any further restrictions upon the power of the Peers should not become law without a General Election.

London, July 7, 10.5 p.m.
Viscount Morley expressed a qualified concurrence with the principle of the amendment, which was momentarily withdrawn but will be re-introduced in the report stage of the Bill.

Lord Peel subsequently made an impressive speech, approving of Lord Cromer's proposal that a joint committee of both Houses should be appointed to assist the Speaker in determining as to whether Bills submitted to Parliament were Money Bills (over which the House of Lords have no right of prerogative).

It is suggested that the Government's acquiescence to these proposals would remove the sting caused by the rejection of the other amendments to the Bill moved in the House of Lords.

London, July 7, 10.5 p.m.
Hon. Andrew Fisher (Premier of Australia) and Hon. Sir Edward Morris (Premier of Newfoundland) were presented with the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh, on which occasion both made speeches eulogising the results of the Imperial Conference.

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London, July 7, 10.5 p.m.
There has been a slight abatement of the heat wave in the United States, but 93 deaths occurred yesterday in New York and Boston alone.

London, July 7, 10.5 p.m.
Owing to the five days' continuous heat in the United States, there have occurred 431 deaths. Thousands of people are prostrated.

London, July 7, 10.5 p.m.
There has been a record heat wave in London, the barometric readings showing 122 degrees in the sun and 85 degrees in the shade.

London, July 7, 10.5 p.m.
During the heat wave in London, the temperature stood at 86 degrees in the shade and 123 degrees in the sun, which is the highest July record for thirty years past.

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London, July 7, 12.50 p.m.
A telegram from Constantinople states that the Montenegrin Minister has explained to the Porte that the projected mobilisation of troops in Montenegro is not being made with any hostile intent, but is meant to prevent the possibility of disagreeable incidents happening on the frontier.

London, July 7, 12.50 p.m.
Their Highnesses the Sultans of Perak and Kedah, two provincial rulers in the Federated Malay States, have left England after attending the Coronation ceremonies.

London, July 7, 12.50 p.m.
Their departure was attended with military honours. On their arrival at Dover, the fleet fired salutes.

London, July 7, 11.40 p.m.
Their Majesties the King and Queen have left for Ireland, accompanied by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and H.R.H. Princess Mary.

London, July 7, 12.40 a.m.
Hon. Andrew Fisher (Premier of Australia) and Hon. Sir Edward Morris (Premier of Newfoundland) were presented with the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh, on which occasion both made speeches eulogising the results of the International Conference.

London, July 7, 12.40 a.m.
As regards the North Pacific agreement between the Powers, pelagic sealing is to be equally divided between the United States, Japan, and Russia.

London, July 7, 12.40 a.m.
The United States will advance two hundred thousand dollars to Japan and to Great Britain, which payments shall be refunded out of the proceeds of the British and Japanese takings of skins from the American herd.

London, July 7, 12.40 a.m.
The advance is in effect merely a loan rendered necessary only by the fact that the United States reserves the right to discontinue altogether the killing of seals on Pribilof under the existing convention, which also prohibits the citizens who are parties thereto from hunting sea-otters.

London, July 7, 12.40 a.m.
Six aviators reached Paris, out of the nine who started in the final cross-channel flight.

London, July 7, 11.40 p.m.
President Fallières, who has been on an official visit to Holland, has returned to France.

London, July 7, 12.10 a.m.
North Hants defeated the Indian XI, by six wickets.

London, July 7, 12.10 a.m.
In the Lawn Tennis Championship meeting at Wimbledon, the Ladies' Singles was won by Mrs. Lambert Chambers, the present holder, who beat Miss Boothby by 6-0, 6-0.

London, July 7, 12.10 a.m.
In the final match for the Open Doubles, the Frenchmen Gobert and Decoum beat Wilding and Ritchie, the present holders.

London, July 7, 12.10 a.m.
The Premier believes that negotiations will be conducted in the most tranquil manner, in view of the lapse of time, which has been unproductive of sensations and surprises.

London, July 8, 6.20 p.m.
From Tangier it is reported that serious friction has occurred between Colonel Silvestre, officer commanding the Spanish troops in Morocco, and the French officer, Lieutenant Tissier, who is attached to the Sultan's forces at Melilla, in the vicinity of Alcazar.

It is understood that these claims will be arbitrated by a commission of representatives from the United States and Great Britain, with a disinterested umpire.

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London, July 9, 7 a.m.
From Czernowitz it is reported that the floods throughout Bukovina and Ruthen have risen fifteen feet.

Numerous bridges have been destroyed and the running of railways has been interrupted. The roads are impassable.

London, July 8, 7.40 p.m.
In the race for the Stewards' Cup the Thames team beat Trinity Hall by 1.14 lengths in 7 minutes and 35 seconds.

London, July 8, 8.50 p.m.
In the Ladies' Plate, Eton beat First Trinity, Cambridge, by two lengths in 6 minutes and 56 seconds, a record time for the race.

In the race for the Visitors' Cup, Third Trinity, Cambridge, beat Trinity, Oxford, by three lengths, the time being 7 minutes and 37 seconds.

In the race for the Thames Cup, First Trinity beat Twickenham by one and a quarter lengths, in 7 minutes and 13 seconds.

The Wyfold Cup was won by Pembroke College, Cambridge, who beat Kingston by two and a half lengths in 7 minutes and 20 seconds.

The Silver Goblets were won by the Thames Club, who defeated Christ Church by one and a half lengths in 8 minutes and 13 seconds.

London, July 9, 7 a.m.
At Henley during the rowing matches, there was delightful weather throughout. In the finals for the Grand Challenge Cup, Magdalen College, Oxford, beat Jesus College, Cambridge, by two and a quarter lengths in 7 minutes and 2 seconds.

In the sculling race for the Diamond's Championship, Kinneir of the Kensington Club beat Powell of the Vikings by one and a half lengths in 8 minutes and 14 seconds.

London, July 11, 7.50 a.m.
It is announced from Berlin that negotiations regarding the situation in Morocco are confined to Berlin.

The present opinions amongst members of the Reichstag are that all parties are collected on the question.

German newspapers unreservedly approve of the Germanic move at Agadir.

A Radical member of the Reichstag is cited as saying that if the world belongs to the bold and if our policy results in the withdrawal of German troops it will never again be taken seriously."

London, July 11, 7.50 a.m.
The "Standard" and the "Daily Mail" condemn as ill-judged the Unionist talk about surrender or compromise in the matter of the Parliament Bill.

The "Daily Express" understands that the Peers are determined to stretch their constitutional powers to the utmost.

London, July 10, 2.25 p.m.
There has been published a German semi-official statement, saying that Ambassador Cambon has called upon Foreign Secretary Kiderlin-Waechter (with regard to the situation in Morocco), and that both sides have a sincere desire to arrive at an understanding.

London, July 10, 5.20 p.m.
The French troops in Morocco are continuing operations on a considerable scale.

General Moinier, who is in charge of the French forces, has been traversing the country westwards of Mekinez, with a few casualties, dispersing the hostile natives.

General Ditte is taking another column of troops from Rabat to join General Moinier, after which the latter will return to Fez.

"The Times" St. Petersburg correspondent states that in the German reply to the Russian request, of date 8th instant, it is contended that the Suo region is outside of the Algeciras agreement.

Germany alone is entitled to safeguard German interests there.

A warship will leave soon for the spot and all danger at the place has disappeared.

London, July 10, 11.5 a.m.
The Liberal newspapers are somewhat gleefully contemplating what they call the disunion amongst the Unionist Party and refer to "inspired" articles for surrender appearing in the "Telegraph."

The conciliatory attitude adopted by "The Times" shows signs of "good sense" beginning to prevail in the Unionist Party's cause.

Tory extremists are desirous of embroiling the Crown in the political conflict.

The "Morning Post" declares that the majority of the rank and file are strongly opposed to surrender.

Unionist will make representations to their leaders to disown any intentions attributed to them of allowing the Veto Bill to pass without Lord Lansdowne's and Lord Cromer's amendments until they have exhausted every constitutional weapon.

Meanwhile, the decision of the Unionist leaders on the resumption of consideration of the Veto Bill in the report stage in the House of Lords on Thursday is eagerly awaited.

London, July 10, 5.20 p.m.
From Constantinople it is reported that the Porte has offered further slight concessions to the Albanian insurgents, which concessions, however, are still far short of the latter's demands.

It is proposed to send a mixed civil and military commission to study the causes of discontent in the country.

London, July 10, 5.20 p.m.
Two more express trains have been derailed during the week-end in France.

The causes of the disasters have not been definitely ascertained but the third palpable attempt on the Paris-Cherbourg Line strengthens the suspicions that all the attempts were malicious.

London, July 10, 9.35 p.m.
Russia's second Dreadnought, the Poltava, has been launched at St. Petersburg.

London, July 10, 9.35 p.m.
The Bisley Rifle Meeting opened to-day, and was remarkable by reason of the unusually strong attendance of Colonial teams and individuals.

There were also competitors from India, Egypt, and the Sudan.

London, July 10, 10 p.m.
Major John R. Chancellor has been appointed Governor of Mauritius.

London, July 10, 11.35 p.m.
At the Newmarket Horse Sales, the famous brood mare Sceptre was sold for seven thousand guineas.

London, July 10, 1.10 a.m.
Sir Eldon Gorst, the late British Agent in Egypt, is reported to be sinking fast.

London, July 10, 1.40 a.m.
In Chicago there has been a break in the cotton market of fifty points in consequence of reports from Texas and Oklahoma of heavy rains, making almost certain a record crop.

London, July 10, 1.40 p.m.
Foster has accepted the invitation to take place in the English cricket team which is shortly going to Australia.

Kinneir and Fremont have also been invited by the Marylebone to join the English team.

London, July 11, 7.20 a.m.
Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary, who are accompanied by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and H.R.H. Princess Mary, are on an official visit to Ireland, yesterday morning received addresses at Dublin Castle from 130 representative Irish bodies.

His Majesty, in replying, said that he had already spent many happy days in Ireland and hoped to enjoy many more.

He was glad to hear of the increasing prosperity in all the provinces of Ireland. It was his intention to follow in the footsteps of his father, King Edward, doing everything in his power to promote the happiness and the general well-being of the Irish people.

London, July 11, 8.30 a.m.
It is reported from Budapest in Hungary that a street in Szondy collapsed, leaving a cavity seventy-five deep and sixty feet long, as a result of an earthquake which was experienced there on the 9th instant.

The water-main burst and several vans passing by fell into the cavity, the horses being drowned and the drivers rescued with difficulty, after sustaining serious injuries.

Even now, if the Reciprocity Treaty was thrown out, it was not too late to achieve the advantages foreseen by Mr. Chamberlain.

Whatever happened, orthodox Free Trade was doomed.

London, July 11, 8.30 a.m.
At Dublin Castle yesterday evening, His Majesty King George with full ceremonial, invested the Earl of Shaftesbury and Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener with the Order of the Knight of St. Patrick.

London, July 11, 3.48 p.m.
The Native Races and Liquor Traffic Committee, representing temperance organisations all over the world, memorialized Sir Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to-day, urging the Imperial calling of a meeting of the Powers at the earliest possible moment in order to consider the sale of spirits in Africa, especially extending to the prohibition zones towards the coast.

Amongst the signatories to the memorial are the Duke of Westminster, the president of the Committee, and the Bishop of London, chairman.

London, July 11, 4.40 p.m.
The Bridgeport and Connecticut Railway Express to Boston was derailed at the viaduct.

The engine and five cars fell thirty feet on to the pavement below, and were crushed to atoms. Thirty persons were killed and many were seriously injured.

London, July 11, 4.40 p.m.
The Porte at Constantinople has further prolonged the armistice which His Royal Highness has declared against the revolting tribesmen in Albania to twenty days, but there is great impatience manifested in Constantinople as regards what is described as the refractoriness of the tribesmen, which is attributed to foreign intrigues.

London, July 11, 4.40 p.m.
"The Times" publishes a long letter, denouncing the ruthless extermination by Turkey of the Albanians and describes her movements in detail.

London, July 11, 4.40 p.m.
A Reuters message informs us that Lieut-General Sir E. H. H. Cullen, is dead.

London, July 11, 8 p.m.
In brilliant sunshine, His Majesty King George V., accompanied by Queen Mary, reviewed seventeen thousand troops in Phenix Park and got a popular ovation.

London, July 11, 8 p.m.
There has been a recurrence of intense heat in America, as a result of which there have been numerous deaths in the leading cities.

London, July 11, 8 p.m.
Several arrests have been made in connection with the affair.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT.

London, July 11, 8 p.m.
Yesterday, Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, lengthily conferred with Lord Lansdowne, Lord Curzon, Lord Cromer, Lord Derby and Lord Salisbury, regarding the attitude of the House of Lords in dealing with the Parliament Bill.

London, July 11, 1.40 p.m.
At a meeting of the Welsh members of the House of Commons yesterday, it was decided to immediately organise a disestablishment campaign.

London, July 11, 11 p.m.
In a despatch from Tokyo, received in New York, it is said that revision of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is regarded as inevitable as the outcome of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty.

Britain has proposed a modification in the alliance, whereby the clause providing for mutual assistance in time of war shall be made inapplicable when either Power is fighting a nation which with the other has concluded an Arbitration Treaty. Japan has agreed.

London, July 11, 4.10 p.m.
Viscount Ridley presided at the banquet held in London in celebration of the Right Hon. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's birthday.

The banquet was attended by 110 persons, all of whom represented Mr. Chamberlain's age and membership of the House of Commons and wore orchid button-holes in honour of the occasion.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour paid a tribute to the great man whose continued advice, he said, inspired unshakable faith and was still a source of inspiration in the fight for Imperial preference.

Even now, if the Reciprocity Treaty was thrown out, it was not too late to achieve the advantages foreseen by Mr. Chamberlain.

Whatever happened, orthodox Free Trade was doomed.

London, July 11, 8.30 a.m.
From Paris it is reported that the French Charge d'Affaires in Madrid has been instructed to ask the Spanish Government for explanations regarding the recent incident at Alcazar in Morocco.

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London, July 11, 10.30 a.m.
The International Athletic Sports were brought off in brilliant sunshine and in presence of a very large attendance, at Queen's Club.

In the Oxford and Cambridge contest with Yale and Harvard the hammer throw championship was won by Putnam of Oxford with a throw of 151.5 feet.

In the hurdles, Chisholm of Yale, won in 15.2-5 seconds, which is an Inter-Varsity record.

The high jump was won by Canfield of Harvard, at 5 feet, 11.3-8 inches. He afterwards made an exhibition jump, in which he cleared 6 feet and 3.8 inches.

In the half-mile, Pribble of Harvard won in 1 minute, 56.1-5ths seconds.

The hundred yards race was won by Macmillan of Cambridge in 10 and 1-5ths seconds.

The long jump was won by Holder, of Yale, distance, 22 feet, 9.1-4ths inches.

The two miles race was won by Taylor of Oxford, in 9 minutes, 20 and 1-5 seconds.

Black of Cambridge, won the quarter-mile in 49 and 4-5 seconds. The mile was won by Baker, of Cambridge, in 4 minutes, 27 and 3-5 seconds.

London, July 11, 4.40 p.m.
There was great enthusiasm in England on England winning the final event in the competitions.

London, July 11, 11.55 p.m.
Yorkshire in their County match won by an innings and 43 runs.

London, July 12, 7.30 a.m.
The Persian loan of £1,250,000 sterling, mentioned in the telegraphic message of the 3rd of May, has been issued at the price of 96 and 1-2.

The prospectus quotes a letter from the Foreign Office of date the third of the last month, promising diplomatic loan but declining to undertake any pecuniary liability in the matter.

London, July 12, 7.30 a.m.
Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to a memorial presented to him on the 10th instant, said that he hoped there would be an early meeting of the Brussels Conference?

London, July 12, 8.45 a.m.
Paris despatches state that three more attempts have been made in France to derail trains, by the putting of timber on the rails.

London, July 12, 8.45 a.m.
Several arrests have been made in connection with the affair.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT.

London, July 13, 1.2 a.m.
There has been another attempt at sabotage near Paris following upon that of the 10th instant.

The outrage was committed on the railway line not far from Chartres.

One soldier and two civilians have been arrested.

London, July 12, 8.45 a.m.
Kent beat Somerset by 316 runs.

Hampshire scored a draw.

London, July 13, 7.15 a.m.
The Gentlemen of England beat the Players of England by 130 runs at Lords'.

Hobbs had an unfinished score of 154 runs.

London, July 13, 8.35 a.m.
Kinneir has accepted Marylebone C.C.'s invitation to take a place in the English team shortly going to Australia.

Mammals and man can be infected by the bovine bacillus reciprocally, which is constantly being transmitted to man through the medium of milk, this being mostly responsible for tuberculosis amongst children.

Tubercular beef and pork are also sources of infection.

The Commission recommends more stringent measures for the regulation of the sale of foods.

London, July 12, 8.45 a.m.
The Royal Commission on Tuberculosis has published its final report after ten years' research.

The learned body concludes that human and bovine bacilli are practically indistinguishable.

Mammals and man can be infected by the bovine bacillus reciprocally, which is constantly being transmitted to man through the medium of milk, this being mostly responsible for tuberculosis amongst children.

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BIRTHS.

At Grand Hotel, Hongkong, on the 12th inst., to the wife Cossi H. Wood of Massi, Swatow, of a Daughter. [1265]

Lander.—On July 14th, at Redhill West, The Peak, to the Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Lander, a son. [1266]

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 15TH, 1911.

NOT GUILTY.

(8th July.)

In February 1898 the whole of the civilized world was shocked by the awful disaster, which involved the sinking of the United States battleship Maine, in Havana harbour, and the consequent loss of two hundred and fifty men, who comprised the crew. It was not only the appalling nature of the event, but the terrible accusation that followed that the Spanish had been guilty of the most awful treachery. It might be said that the Spanish-American war was precipitated by this, though the misrule of Cuba by the Latin race had been arousing the active sympathies of the States for some time previous to that and relations between the powers were strained.

Then a fine ship went down in what were Spanish waters, the foulest of crimes was alleged, and war followed. Now, the immediate cause of the precipitant has been found to be non-existent and Spain's escutcheon has been cleared of the foul stain that has for the past decade adhered as only infamy can adhere. Yesterday

it is reported that the recall of the Charge d'Affaires is due to an impeachment presented to the Throne by H.E. Chung Yen Ngai Sun, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Mexico, to return to Peking at once.

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Throne by H.E. Chung Yen

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ter into the programme. Up to date, the development of representative institution in China has been practically a slavish copy of the British empire, but it is still a query that time alone will answer, whether the Chinese will be content with the narrow conception of constitutional liberty that now seems to satisfy the needs of the masses in Japan. In view of the trend of affairs in the Celestial Empire it would seem to us that this will not be the case, and when we face the fact that already the Chinese are preparing to go further than some of the occidental nations in the matter of nationalization of means of transport within their coasts, it is not without reason to expect that in the future China will carry the principles of constitutional liberty and democracy to a greater perfection than have the Japanese at the moment. In fact we should consider ourselves quite justified in prophesying that before many years have elapsed, considerable modifications of the new reforms will have come into force. In China there appears to be no aristocracy as in Japan, leaving of course the Manchu out of the question for the moment, and whereas in the case of the Land of the Rising Sun the demand for reform came from the nobility, in China the desire for the alteration of the existing state of affairs is the direct outcome of the awakening of the people to the fact that they are without the rights that the democracy has in other parts of the world. Consequently, it is the people that are at the bottom of the desire for political emancipation, as far as the Chinese mind can grasp such a thing, and the edict is an admission that the request is one for which there is perfect justification.

That the people at large are taking quite a great interest in the matter is easily seen, when it is remarked that an outcry has been raised against the appointment of a Manchu to the presidency of the cabinet, an outcry so strong that the Peking authorities have thought it worth while taking the matter into consideration. In proposing such an appointment in the first case precedent was followed, and precedent is a powerful factor in Chinese political life. Whether it will be followed in this instance time alone will tell; it depends on the success of the present prime minister and on the headway that the progressive party can make in the next few years. We venture to think that the outcry is a mistaken one. The edict and all it contains must be at present considered as an experiment that will only pass into posterity on absolute proof of its worth to the empire at large. Whatever might be the feeling with regard to Prince Ching, and even a great deal of that seems to be without adequate foundation, there can be no objection to his occupying office so long as he does not stand in the way of true social and political reform. In fact he may be a valuable asset to the empire in the position that he now holds, and if he proves to have come into being with the spirit of the age, there is no reason why his tenure of office should not see a large advance along the road to constitutional perfection.

EGYPT.

(13th July.)

The death of Sir Eldon Gorst, who since 1907 has occupied the post of British Agent and Consul-General of Egypt, draws our attention to a country that has given England more than enough trouble. Sir Eldon Gorst had a most difficult task before him when he took up office in the land of the Pharaohs, and it was rendered all the more arduous by the fact that he was not endowed with the same autocratic powers that his predecessor Lord Cromer had held. Consequently, whether by the hampering of the Home government or not we cannot say, the policy that was followed during his tenure of office, was not calculated to have the same beneficial effect, that that of Lord Cromer's had, and as a result the prevalence of sedition and the malfeasance of the less responsible members of the Nationalist party became prominent features of the state of affairs during the last few years. The murder of Boutros Pasha, the prime minister, came at a time, when Sir Eldon Gorst claimed that the nationalists were slowly but surely losing ground, and the observance in the schools was abating; and in fact it was thought at the time that the murder was the last stroke of a dying cause. It did not prove to be the case, for the party is as active as it was before, and the opponents to British occupation are as strong as ever they were. The late Consul General was a man who would realise this as soon as anyone, and the fact that he did not do with the matter on the same lines as did Lord Cromer was due to the withholding of those powers that had been wielded with such complete success by the latter. Since 1886 the deceased gentleman had been in close touch with the needs of the people and had had a distinguished career as financial adviser. Consequently it was thought that when he assumed the reins of office he would be endowed with the same powers as made for the success of Lord Cromer's regime. However it was not to be, and we venture to think that the weakness of the deceased gentleman's policy was entirely due to the fact that he had not the freedom that could have been given to a man who had the intimate knowledge that he had of affairs of the land round the Nile. It seems to be one of the curious anomalies of British methods that a man should spend many years of his life acquiring useful knowledge, and then be subject to the governance of people who have not had the same opportunities, nor the same facilities for forming sound judgments of the needs of such a race as the inhabitants of modern Egypt.

There appears to be no doubt that the occupation of the country by the British must continue for the time being and as long as it is necessary for securing the lasting establishment of a sound system of government. Under our rule, good work has been done and Sir Eldon Gorst hampered as he was by the authorities was no mean factor in bringing about much that will be to the good of a peculiarly situated country. The agitation against British occupancy is still in progress. It may not be as apparent as it was a few months back but the fact remains that agitation does exist. However much certain sections of the race might desire it, there is no intention on the part of the English to withdraw and leave Egypt to the tender mercies of an amateur self-government. We have been doing more and more good work year after year and the goal that work can do will only be possible while we stay there, and in such circumstances we cannot possibly abandon Egypt without considerable disgrace to ourselves. Immediately we left reaction would set in and all the good work done would become as dust before the wind.

So long as any agitation exists against the British the development of self-governing institutions must be out of the question and speaking in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said, on June 13, 1910, "I trust that whenever the question of Egypt is discussed, the House, as a whole, will make it clear that the maintenance of the occupation and of good government and order in Egypt is the first object of the British Government and the British Parliament." Now comes the question as to Sir Eldon Gorst's successor. Lord Kitchener has been spoken of as the next occupant of the office, and there can be little doubt that his policy would be noted for its strength. The only question that remains is whether he will be given autocratic powers. It is to be hoped that he will, for then he will be a power in the land and if his past history is anything to go by, firmness will be a dominant feature of his regime, firmness that will tend to the further good of the most troublesome race that has come within British suzerainty.

THE INVESTITURE.

(14th July.)

In 1283 the refusal of the chief of the Welsh Prince, Llewellyn, to proceed to London and pay homage to King Edward I led to war, that had as its end the annexation of the principality and its administration by the English government. The succeeding year saw the investiture of the first English Prince of Wales. The ceremony was nothing like the wonderful piece of pageantry that was enacted yesterday at Carnarvon Castle, though it was equally as impressive through its simplicity, and the personality of the figures in the event. Edward the First after conquering the turbulent Welsh had to bind them to his throne with ties stronger than those of mere conquest, and a personal interest in himself and his family was the only way of securing the allegiance of a race whose chief attribute at that time, and in fact ever since, was an unswerving loyalty to their country and its rulers. The method chosen to obtain that loyalty was one worthy of the great statesman Edward I was. By a fortuitous circumstance at the conclusion of warfare in 1284 a prince was born to him in the castle that formed a fitting background for the ceremony of yesterday, and that child was offered to the petty princes as their ruler; a prince that could not speak a word of English and who never did wrong to man, woman or child. A Welsh nurse was given him, the Welsh chief did homage to him and ever since the birth of the King of England have been called "Prince of Wales." It was this gracious act that bound the conquered race to its neighbour, and from that time onward the Welsh and the English have walked down history in double harness.

Yesterday, another prince was presented to the people at Carnarvon Castle amid the bustle of heraldry and the pomp of power. A far more glorious ceremony was used but the significance was quite the same. The coronation of George the Fifth is distinct from that of any preceding it. It has been richer in old world pageantry which will have the result of binding the Empire closer as the personality of the monarch is brought into intimate contact with the people of his realm. The idea of holding an investiture of the Prince of Wales was beautiful in its conception. The presentation of the future king of the country to his principality was a fitting culmination to the glories of Westminster and should tend to knit closer the component parts the "jewel set in the silver sea." The event does not follow a precedent; it rather creates one, which we hope will be adhered to when occasion arises. Whatever may be said of the so-called seizure of kingship, whatever may be urged against the very idea of monarchy, it is clear that this institution with a few exceptions has been of lasting good to the country and empire. It would be idle, in view of the past history of the nation and the influence that the various kings have had upon the progress of the race, to urge that those things should be relegated to the abode of things of the past. The kingship of the British Isles is a living and potent force not only in the affairs of empire but of the whole world and all this pageantry, these old time ceremonies are inseparable from the majesty of kings. Therefore it would seem that while the state is represented by one man, it is necessary that that individual should be invested with all the pomp and majesty that are the outcome of high ceremonial. It may be said that this is simply dulling kingship before the credulous people of the nation. All are not credulous but all seem to take a keen delight in the surrounding of the head of the state with a dignity of ceremonial that after all reflects the glories of the empire. We cannot fancy the King of England taking up office like the president of a republican state without any ceremony at all, save that of taking the oath to observe the constitution. It is true that the king would still exist and be able to do quite as much good work, but in a cosmopolitan empire such as ours where the greater majority of the subjects are in a state of civilization, which can only comprehend the parade of power it is almost a paramount necessity that all the splendour of the empire should at some time or other be emphasised in a no-unmistakable manner. The Durbar at Delhi will be replete with a barbaric splendour. Why? Is it because the king delights in coats of many colours? The reply is emphatically in the negative; the Indian subjects of the king love pageantry, they like to be impressed with the power of their Emperor and the only way of interpreting this is to follow the lines that have been set down by the precedent of ages. The investiture of the young prince does not mean this however. It is the acknowledgment of the future king and the recognition of monarchic principles inseparable from stately procession, sweet music and old time ceremony.

KWANGTUNG FISHERIES: THE NEW PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY.

Protecting a Flourishing Industry.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, July 10.

The produce from the fisheries of Wenchow, Chuichow, Yun-chow, Limechow, Kingchow and Ngai-chow in the province of Kwangtung have been so plentiful, and the supply so inexhaustible that the provinces has, for a long time past, held the primary position in the fishing industries of the Empire.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has in view of the number of fishing spots, their extent and their nearness to Hongkong and Macao, deemed it necessary to take steps to protect this important industry. He has consequently telegraphed to the Viceroy of Canton requesting that the authorities of the different localities should be instructed to enquire into the various species caught, the progress of the industry, the number of fishing spots, the centres of the fish market, the amount of annual sales, and to take a census of the fishing population, besides getting particulars of the methods employed in catching the fish.

The results of their enquiries are to be submitted to the Ministry, through the Viceroy, for consideration.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday.

Before Mr. Justice Gomertz.

A case was mentioned in which Kwong Woo & Co., Fook Wah Leo Kee and Wo Ping & Co., were plaintiffs, all proceeding against Vicia & Co. for the recovery of a total sum of 2,004 dollars. The respective amounts were \$655, \$650, \$139.

Mr. Harding represented plaintiffs and Mr. Dennis junr. defendants.

Mr. Dennis in asking for costs for defendants in the case in any event, said that on the 20th Feb., particulars were delivered but they were insufficient. On the same day his friend promised to let him have full particulars in the course of a day or two. On the 27th of the same month pleadings were ordered but no statement of claim has yet been delivered.

Mr. Harding: This case has been standing out a long time and it would be absolutely necessary to restore it to the list. It is necessary to restore it to the list in any event.

Mr. Justice Gomertz: What do you want?

Mr. Dennis: To adjourn for a week.

Mr. Gardner, after speaking to an official in the court: I understand a statement of claim is on the file.

Mr. Justice Gomertz: Make your application next week.

An Early Hearing.

Mr. Stevenson made an application that his case should be heard as soon as possible. The case was one in which Captain T. Austin proceeded against Chi Woo and Co. for the recovery of 870 dollars.

Mr. Stevenson appeared for plaintiff and said his client wished to leave the Colony for Europe otherwise he would have consented to an adjournment.

Mr. Moore, representing defendant: Probably the case will never come on. My witnesses are away.

Mr. Stevenson: The writ was served on the 5th of July. My friend has had time to get instructions.

The case was set down for hearing on the 25th inst.

Two Wives and Two Mothers.

A Chinaman, who said he had two wives and two mothers to keep, and was employed on the Canton-Kowloon Railway was ordered to pay five dollars a month to work off a claim of 50 dollars, money lent.

Money Lender's Case.

A very interesting case was heard in which a money lender, Bhagat Singh, sued Tung Ping U for the recovery of 190 dollars borrowed under two promissory notes.

Defendant, who is a typist-clerk, was represented by Mr. Shenton, who submitted that the money lent was 78 dollars which being made into 100 dollars was making an interest of 240 per cent.

The Puisne Judge: Do you consent to judgment?

Mr. Shenton: I admit the claim of 78 dollars under promissory notes. I ask your lordship to exercise your judgment under the Usury Ordinance and reduce the interest to a reasonable sum. I would ask your Lordship to give me a day to prove the case. If your Lordship has nothing at eleven o'clock I could take the case then.

His Lordship agreed.

When the case was called plaintiff went into the box and said that on one of the promissory notes he lent defendant 140 dollars and on the other 50 dollars.

The Puisne Judge: You actually lent those sums?

Plaintiff: Yes.

Mr. Shenton in cross-examination: I suggest in respect to the first promissory note of 140 dollars you only paid defendant 45 dollars.

Plaintiff: No.

In further answer to Mr. Shenton plaintiff denied that he only lent defendant 33 dollars on the second note.

Mr. Shenton: As regards the question of interest?

The Puisne Judge: He is not suing for interest.

Mr. Shenton: Do you want to suggest that you have given up the interest?

Plaintiff: I claim no interest.

Mr. Shenton: You say you are not claiming interest because it is not in the notes?—Yes.

Defendant entering the box said that on the first note he received 45 dollars in subsidiary coins and on the second note 33 dollars. He had paid instalments of five dollars each month since he borrowed the money (a statement which plaintiff denied).

An argument ensued between the Puisne Judge and Mr. Shenton at this point, and ultimately the Judge ordered defendant to pay 15 dollars a month.

A Japanese Case.

A case was heard before Mr. Justice Gomertz this afternoon in which a Japanese, Chintaro Matsamoto, proceeded again Saburo Ito for the recovery of moneys, balance, for work done.

Mr. Gardner appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Sun Yuk Ho represented defendant.

Mr. Gardner said that defendant instructed the plaintiff to erect twelve cubicles at No. 11 Sampen-st. The price agreed was nine dollars per cubicle. Defendant subsequently paid 50 dollars on account.

The work was done to the satisfaction of defendant and now the plaintiff was suing for the balance.

Plaintiff gave evidence to this effect. Mr. Ho's first question in cross-examination was:

Were you not in gaol for manslaughter?

Mr. Gardner: I don't think that has anything to do with it.

Mr. Ho: I don't think it is right my friend should object.

Mr. Gardner: But I do object.

Mr. Ho: I don't say that his having been convicted will discredit him.

Mr. Ho: I try as well explain my defence, my Lord. It is this: Plaintiff was in gaol for some years for manslaughter. When he came out he could not find work and he asked defendant, who is a prominent member of the Japanese community here.

Mr. Gardner: Has he been in gaol too?

Mr. Ho: No. I was saying he asked defendant to recommend him to people for work. The defendant did so and the recompense for being so charitably disposed is the bringing of this action.

Mr. Gardner: I don't think the question is relevant at all.

The Puisne Judge: It is quite irrelevant. Ask him if he recently came out of gaol.

The question was asked and the cross-examination went on uninterrupted.

The Chinaman who erected the cubicles for plaintiff gave evidence to that effect.

Defendant entering the witness box denied that the work was done for him, but that it was done for the occupier of the house in Sampen-st., who bought the timber second hand. The fifty dollars which had been paid to defendant were paid by the occupier, now dead. Witness was responsible to the occupier for the work done.

Judgment was delivered for defendant with costs.

LARCENY REPORTS.

There has been a recurrence of petty thefts, on which the light-fingered gentry of the Colony seem to thrive so well. Among other reports received by the Police, there is one by a boy employed at the Victoria Hospital, according to whose story, someone entered his quarters and stole a watch and chain, a suit of clothes and \$6 in money. Another boy from the Chinese cruiser at Kowloon, while sight-seeing in Des Voeux Road had \$30 stolen.

A coolie residing in Queen's Road reports that some time last night, a thief entered his room and stole a watch and chain and a quantity of clothing, of a total value of \$50. Another coolie also reports the loss of \$10. These inclemencies constitute a good record for a single day. When are the authorities going to adequately increase the Police Force? The present force is woefully lacking in numbers.

Director of Education.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Edward Dudley Corse as Director of Education in addition to his other duties during the absence on leave of Edward Alexander Irving.

DEMAND FOR TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Company Doing the Utmost.

Quite recently, letters have been addressed to the office of this paper by would-be subscribers to the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Company Limited, complaining they have been unable to get attention paid to their needs.

For this reason our representative interviewed the agent, Mr. Carter, who kindly gave us some information on the subject, stating that the company are doing their best to comply with the requests of those wishing for connections.

It appears from what he was able to tell our representative that the delay in serving new subscribers is due to the fact that the present switchboard is being utilised to its fullest capacity, and that no demands for connection can be dealt with until an extension to the switchboard has been carried out.

Mr. Carter said that the present capacity of the switchboard was for a thousand subscribers, and it was proposed to extend the capacity to one thousand five hundred.

"This of course will take time," he added, "but I hope to get the extension in full working order by October."

"I would like to say," he continued, "that we have any amount of underground wires and there is no trouble over making the connection at all."

"It is just simply

OUR LETTER BOX.

[The opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily those of "The Hongkong Telegraph."]

THE OPIUM AGITATION.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."—]

Sir,—In view of the article you wrote in your issue of Monday I beg to supplement a few remarks which may enlighten some of your readers who confine their readings on the question solely to the literatures issued by the Anti-Opiumist and their supporters. For some time there has been a surfeit of their writings on the progress of their cult which lack a great deal the representations of the true facts and thus betray the want of a right perception of the subject in question. At times they have shown an utter ignorance of the whole question in its elementary stage and a woeful want of the knowledge of the true facts in its entirety, for many and many a time they have magnified the gnat to a camel and minified the elephant to a fly ad nauseam. The acquiescence of the British Government in their adherence to the fact as completed in their latest agreement with China which is the cause of the present chaos—has struck a feather in the cap of the Anti-Opiumist and made him a bit happy in presuming that the goal has been achieved. But it is not so. In accordance with their theory the evil by present methods has been brought to a proper groove whence it can be crushed and ground and the pulverized demon can be bottled and hermetically sealed by that famous seal of which we read about in "Arabian Nights" and sing their psalm of praise of Ormuzd have at last conquered Ahiran. But that mighty atom—the persuasive little imp—the progeny of a malignant spirit has found a way to overcome the difficulties and obstacles that were laid out to thwart his path, and hence his jubilation in overcoming them in the results which has brought him such a piece of good luck as smuggling, thus proving China worth of earnestness in exterminating the opium evil. And if more proof is wanted to convince the Anti-Opiumist there is none better to disillusion him of his false perception than the telegram which was published in one of our respected and authentic local journals a few months ago that the Chinese Government have exhorted their people to render "all assistance to the great Power" which in her great generosity has agreed to facilitate the extermination of the evil by the further curtailment of her own production, as it is her desire that opium should cease to grow and thus the evil would stop. The deduction is easy even to the most obtuse that China's attitude seems to be rather concessionary than supplicatory and their enthusiasm is more of a mere belief. Sir, history is repeating what transpired twenty years ago when before signing the Chusan Convention and negotiations were going on for the amalgamation of the Lekin dues with the Customs duties strong movement was at foot supported by the Great Li to suppress the evil and yet miles upon miles of cultivated poppy were seen by the writer around Anhui and the surrounding districts. Smuggling in those times was not so profitable as it is now between the certified and un-certified opium that anybody with means at his command can commandeer. Every fishing smack that wends its way from the coast of the Malacca Archipelago right up to the gulf of Tonquin direct into China through its many ports at its East and by the West up to the Northern shores of Arakan thence to the borders of Yunnan with Singapore as the base of action. Besides there are many other routes by which the drug can be brought to China and baffle its extermination.

All these statements may be rather jarring on the nerves of those who are acquainted with the facts, yet when brought before the Anti-Opiumist they are pooh-poohed, and heresies to take them into his consideration; yet notwithstanding their complacent assurances that the object has been attained by the latest move of Great Britain with China things are getting from bad to worse, for the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. The vice as it is called which was acted openly and can be brought under control it is now done surreptitiously and is getting beyond restraint. It reminds one of the cry in England of the purists long ago to remove the social evil which was stalking about in its unkindness and when this was done the evil flourished all the more, and got entirely out of control. The consequence was direful and too horrible to relate. "It is flourishing and walked in the night with high proud steps close behind the young and old like a witch's fiend pressing to be employed." The result is we go to-day the necessity of an invention of a combination of some deadly poison like the "GOE" to cure the evil. But it is foolish to think sons when the cure is known to be effective the indulgence will be the greater as it acts as an incentive.

And so it is in the case of opium the more it is hedged the more it flourishes. The question arises then how to exterminate these evils. The mode is simple if the responsible authorities only would take it into their consideration. In the case of the social evil the onus of the responsibility rests with the parents in the early ages of the children and the healthy environments and the example set before their children. Even when they have grown up to be men. Secondly the state for the means in the employment of responsible teachers and guides to teach a healthy and moral life instead of the cramping of the different issues and ideologies and the provision of healthy moral resorts or places. Even though it is not a panacea for all evil yet it is better to spend millions on such a scheme than on the many fads that are expended on to-day by the easily gulled people at home which brings no good to any one. As for opium, sir, nothing on earth can eradicate this evil or any other evil such as drink, cocaine, other drugs but to let it die out by itself. We have the Bible for an authority that all evils were purged out by fire or water and such drastic measures must be taken to preserve a vast multitude herded together from being totally annihilated. We have the authorities of the secular books and the various histories of the world, that the good only followed by a drastic measure.

Now in this enlightened century such monstrosities are called barbaric but yet with all the accumulations of our civilization of centuries upon centuries we have not arrived to any conclusion as how to tackle with evils in a scientific manner. So it seems the method of our early fathers is after all more effective than our present day process of handling the question. The only way to cure the people of a bad habit is to safeguard the young rising generation who have not tasted it and to let those who indulge it continue its practice till death and surely at the end of a quarter of a century, perhaps less, the evil by itself will die out. And the amount of money, labour, can be better spent in that way than in laying out as present in propagandas, etc., without achieving the object in view.

Having dealt with the moral and ethical side of the question let us turn our attention to the business side of it. Who is to be blamed for the present state of affairs when business is not only dislocated but is in a state of chaos. All along the British Government have given in to the demand of the Chinese Government pressed undoubtedly by the clamourings of the anti-opiumists and their factions and pledging itself to exterminate the evil and stop her Indian exportation. And this pledge was given without perhaps any thought of a disruption in the business and which has endangered the lay-outs of millions by the genuine trader who bought directly from the Indian Government with the full confidence of the protection he is to receive from his Government. So this pledge is the mischief which to-day the importer suffers thereby and had not this pledge been given by the Government in situ other ways and means could have been devised and a firmer attitude by England would have been taken in negotiations with China. The contention with the anti-opiumist is that the India Government should cease at once selling the

drug. Have they ever taken into consideration that by doing so the China market and the Straits would be glutted with a sort of cheaper and inferior stuff that would spell ruin to the importer who bought the genuine and pure article at an immeasurably higher cost and lying in the warehouses accumulated for sale the people whom they are trying to save and rescue. Will the Anti-Opiumist be so generous as to pay the difference and satisfy his conscience that he is doing some good? Certainly not, nor the British Government in India is foolish enough to stop a revenue and see it taken up with impunity by others so long as there is an outlet for it.

Then the argument is turned ingeniously in this wise that importers should cease buying and the Indian Government would stop selling at once. Nothing of the sort. The Anti-Opiumist has not the least idea of the opium trade, how vastly it is entangled with the living of the thousands of natives in India and how heavy the loss would be to them. Apart from this would the Anti-Opiumist of China take up all the remaining stock and pay the piper at once? He will shrink at once from doing so when the bill is laid before him for payment as the amount of the cost would simply stagger him. It is then easier for him to be generous at others' cost and so he can afford to play the part of a philanthropist. Sir, it is better for the Anti-Opiumist to ponder on devising means to save the rising generation and those who are free from the vice in falling into the habit than by dislocating a trade in which those who indulge it by long habit are the customers, for no legislation or cure can eradicate the evil of a long standing habitat once without the aid of death and the spending of millions in the prevention of smuggling or any other illegitimate means.

I enclose my card,
Yours, etc.
X. Y. Z.

SCANDAL AT RIFLE MEETING.

This, from the Singapore correspondent of the "T. O. M.", is interesting.

It would appear from recent events that even at shooting competitions some men cannot be honest in Singapore. It has been known for some years that certain "shots" were said to bribe the native (Malay and Javanese) marksmen to signal more "bullets" for them than they really obtained; but this was in the way of a rumour, and nothing could be proved against the suspected persons. The suspicions were only told in whispers.

But now it has been proved beyond all possibility of doubt that the marksmen can be bribed. It is said that suspicions were aroused during the competitions of the Singapore Rifle Association meeting, now in progress, and the police authorities were communicated with.

Detective Constable Tyrell was told off to see what he could discover and he went down to the pavilion at the Balestier range and chatted with the Malay attendants. He told them he was taking part in the "A" class handicap shoot on the following Sunday and was very anxious to win. He hinted that he would make it worth their while if they would signal favourably while he was firing. The Malays promised that he would come out top, and when Tyrell left he handed over \$15 in marked notes. When the shoot came off, the detective amused himself by firing into different portions of the bank and never once even aimed at his target. Bull after bull was signalled and when the scores were counted the detective was an easy winner with a very handsome total. The members congratulated him on his good shooting. Tyrell said: "I didn't win it, gentlemen, I bought it."

He proceeded to explain who he was and what he had done. The Committee has decided that the competitions fired last Saturday, namely, the N. R. A. medal, the A Class Handicap, the B Class Handicap and the B Class Cup, are to be fired again.

It is understood that the marksmen and attendants cannot be prosecuted but that two of them have been dismissed.—"Straits Echo,"

SUPREME COURT.**Who Was Responsible?**

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz in the Supreme Court on Monday an action was heard in which the Tak Wah Lung firm were plaintiffs and Chan Chan Kat defendant. The plaintiffs claimed from defendant the sum of 148 dollars, being balanced due for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. R. H. Harding appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Barlow represented defendant.

Mr. Harding in his opening statement said plaintiffs were piece good dealers and tailors. Defendant at the time of contract was partner in an unlicensed boarding house.

"As your Lordship is aware," said Mr. Harding, "in these unlicensed boarding houses, boarders come from different parts to catch ships and stay only one or two nights. In this particular boarding house the people came from certain districts and these boarders bought goods and clothing.

Defendant was in a position to place orders for these goods, and in 1907 he went to plaintiffs' firm and made arrangements to buy goods from them, goods which he supplied to the boarders.

"The first dealing commenced in 1907 and continued down to 1908. It is usual in Chino accounts for there to be a running on account from festival to festival. We delivered to the defendant a statement showing balance of account then due. Four times during the year a statement was made out and delivered to defendant, after giving credit for the different payments made.

"Defendant himself came to order the goods; the account was made in his name; bills were sent to him. He debited his boarders' accounts with the goods.

"This practice shows that the goods were supplied to defendant and that he himself debited the accounts of different boarders. There were four dealings in 1907 up to the Dragon Festival."

In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Harding said that since the action was brought defendant had visited plaintiffs and offered 90 dollars in settlement.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: Without prejudice?

Mr. Harding: Between parties.

Evidence was given by a representative of plaintiff firm, with whom defendant did business, bearing out Mr. Harding's statement. He said he had seen defendant's books in which boarders were debited with the goods he had bought from plaintiffs. Defendant had a commission of five per cent. on the sales.

Questioned by Mr. Harris defendant said he had a seaman on board at the time of the accident, but he had not been seen since. The man was not at the wheel.

He said the launch sank in about three minutes from the time of the collision.

Questioned by Mr. Harris defendant said he had a seaman on board at the time of the accident, but he had not been seen since.

The man was not at the wheel.

In answer to the Commander witness said he was certain the coxswain was not at the wheel.

The inquiry was adjourned until Monday next.

AN OBSTREPEROUS THIEF.**Shot in the Back.**

On Wednesday, a Chinese was charged in the Police Court with the larceny of \$1,205 as bailees. It appears that in June last, defendant was handed the money by the branch office of the Opium Farm to take to the Head Office to put through certain transactions of opium. Instead of doing that, the man absconded. When arrested by a Chinese constable, he said the money belonged to his master. He took the constable to Shauanho and then to Stanley to find his master, but half way up to the latter place, he said he had made a mistake and that his master did not live there. He then jumped over a wall about two feet in height and into the water and tried to reach a marshland. The constable on seeing his man trying to escape promptly fired at him, the latter receiving the shot in the back.

This morning, the case was called and was remanded till tomorrow morning.

YAUMATI FERRY COLLISION.**Marine Court Proceedings.**

At the Marine Court on Wednesday Commander C. W. Beckwith made inquiries into the circumstances surrounding the collision between two Yaumati ferry boats which occurred on the 15th June.

Mr. G. K. H. Bruton appeared for the coxswain of the Wai Hung, Chan Loi, and Mr. Reader Harrie for the coxswain of the Wai Ying, Cheung Ngau.

Mr. Bruton briefly explaining

his case said the Wai Hung left

Jubilee-st. wharf on the day

of the collision and set her course

west for Yaumati. Chan Loi

when he noticed the direction in

which the Wai Ying was proceeding

altered her course.

Mr. Beckwith: You mean the

other boat was taking her water?

Mr. Bruton: Yes. He blew

his whistle and gave orders to

stand by and then seeing a col-

lision was inevitable ordered the

engine to stop.

The Commander: When you

left Jubilee-st. wharf were you in

charge?—Yes.

Did you navigate her across?—

Yes.

Have you got a second cox-

swain on board?—No.

Were you at the wheel until

the accident happened?—Yes.

When you were approaching

the entrance did you see the Wa

Ying?—Yes, about 600 yards

away.

Witness said in answer to

further questions that he was

going eight miles an hour,

that he slackened down when

nearing Yaumati. He also said

he never went at full speed, trav-

elling always at three quarter speed.

There were about forty or fifty

passengers on board.

The Commander: Have you a

bridge?—No.

Do you always steer yourself?—

Yes.

What time did you come on

duty?—Half-past five.

What time did you finish?—

Eight or nine o'clock.

Are you on duty the whole of

that time?—Yes.

And you have no second cox-

swain?—No.

He said the launch sank in

about three minutes from the

time of the collision.

Questioned by Mr. Harris de-

fendant said he had a seaman on

board at the time of the accident,

but he had not been seen since.

The man was not at the wheel.

Loung Ping spoke to seeing the

collision and with the aid of models

explained how it occurred.

Similar evidence was given by

an independent witness named

Fung Cheung, one of the men who

were saved.

The Commander: How were

you saved?—By climbing over

the bows onto the Wai Hung.

Chung Ngau, coxswain of the

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

Third Meeting.

8th inst.

Patrons.—His Excellency Sir F. J. D. Ligard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.; His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winslow, R.N., K.O.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.; His Excellency Maj.-Genl. C. A. Anderson, C.B., Commodore J. C. Eyre, R.N.

Committee.—The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club, (ex officio), Messrs. H. P. White, H. J. Gedgo, O. H. Ross, C. G. Mackie, G. K. Hall Bruton, Capt. Agg, K.O.Y.L.I.

Judge.—H. E. Major-General Anderson.

Handicappers.—C. G. Mackie and Capt. Hughes.

Clark of the Scales.—Capt. Agg.

First Starter.—Mr. H. J. Gedgo.

Second Starter.—Mr. C. G. Mackie.

Time Keeper.—Mr. M. S. Sasoon.

Bon. Sec. and Treasurer.—Mr. R. F. C. Master.

"Riding Boy's" anticipations have been realised. The third meeting of the Gymkhana, which was brought off at the Happy Valley this afternoon, was favoured with splendid weather. If the sun was trifle too hot to make it entirely comfortable for the riders, it did not prevent the spectators from turning up in their usual numbers. The gathering within the Jockey Club enclosure was quite up to the average, and the fair element with their light-tinted summer toilettes lent charm to the occasion.

From a strictly sporting point of view the Committee of the Gymkhana Club are to be complimented upon the excellence of the programme they had got up and the large number of entries secured. Never, within our recollection, has there been such a big nomination for the Gymkhana Stakes as there was this afternoon.

There were no less than thirteen entries representing twelve stables, Mr. M. H. Logan being the only owner to take two nominations. Nor did quality suffer because of quantity. As a matter of fact up to the last gallop on Thursday morning, the race was considered to be an entirely open one. Quite as many as four fast racers were thought to claim equal chances for a win. Added zest was given by the fact that Merry Scott and Favonius with their Shanghai reputation were to contest honours with the redoubtable Are. The chief and the fast stayer Lachine who had the benefit of Mr. David's skilful jockeyship this afternoon.

Throughout the training Mr. G. W. Gogg was riding Lachine and Mr. David his own pony Caprice. It was only at the eleventh hour that a change of jockeys was decided upon this morning, when Mr. Gogg was given Messrs. Hughes and Jervois' pony while Mr. David was assigned to Mr. H. P. White's Lachine.

For the opening event of the meeting eight ponies faced the starter. Backers at the pari-mutuel fairly evenly distributed their patronage between the favourites. Favonius won after a good race and the dividend he secured for his fanciers was \$11.60.

The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry under Bandmaster F. G. Moss, was in attendance and the excellent music they rendered was greatly enjoyed.

Details of the first two events are appended. The Tent-Pulling Competition was in progress as we went to press.—

Gymkhana Stakes.—Value \$100.

Distance one mile. For all China ponies.

Messrs. Hughes and Jervois Favonius, 151 lbs (Gogg).

Mr. Hickman's Kerry, 146 lbs (Hickman).

Mr. H. P. White's Lachine, 151 lbs (David).

Mr. Duddell's Dorando II, 151 lbs (Brutton).

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Arcadian Chief, 149 lbs (Seth).

Mr. M. H. Logan's Merry Scott, 146 lbs (Master).

Surgeon W. H. Hastings' Oil King, 151 lbs (Owner).

First past the post, Favonius led, followed by Oil King and Lachine, Kerry being last. The leader went to the front at the Bowring Gate and Dorando II got into third place. Racing up the incline, the ponies were in a bunch. Favonius led past the

rock. Kerry gradually reduced the distance from the leader. The race home round the village bend was an exciting one between Lachine, Favonius and Kerry. Kerry was at the rails and led slightly from Favonius. Gogg's mount beat Kerry, passing the post half a length ahead of him. Lachine was third.

Time: 2.12.

Winner: \$14.60.

Cash Sweepstakes:

Ticket No. 22 1st, \$198.45

" 2nd, \$56.70

" 3rd, \$28.35

B Class" of Once Round Flat Race Handicap. For all China ponies.

Mr. C. Jay's Trewint, 160 lbs (Master).

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Matchless Chief, 153 lbs (Gogg).

Mr. H. P. White's Traleo, 155 lbs (David).

Mr. Velox's Greyback, 153 lbs (Asgar).

Mr. M. W. Bishop's Bantam, 153 lbs (B. pop).

Mr. Evelyn's Mustard, 147 lbs (Seth).

Major W. M. Withycombe's Aliquid, 138 lbs (Withycombe).

Mr. A. U. Collis Browne's Kongsi 150 lbs (Owner).

Mr. C. J. Aston's Janes 140 lbs (Hickman).

Nine ponies started. Matchless Chief settled down in front of Trewint followed by Traleo, the rest of the field in procession order. Matchless Chief led all the way to the village with Trewint second and Traleo third. Trewint successfully challenged Matchless Chief in the home straight, and the latter had to surrender his leadership and was again beaten at the post by Trewint who won an exciting race. Trewint was third.

Time: 2.03.25.

Winner: \$19.70.

Tent-Pulling in Sections of Three.

Five Teams competed with the following result:

Capt. Briarley's Team ... 1

Mr. M. H. Logan's Team ... 2

Mr. H. F. Hickman's Team ... 3

The marks table now stands as follows:

Capt. Briarley's Team ... 59

Mr. M. H. Logan's Team ... 35

K.O.Y.L.I. A Team ... 21

Mr. H. F. Hickman's Team ... 10

K.O.Y.L.I. B Team ... 21

Winning Team: \$7.90.

Cash sweeps:

Ticket No. 48 1st, \$264.60

" 2nd, \$75.60

" 3rd, \$37.80

A Class" of Once Round Flat Race Handicap.—For all China ponies.

Mr. Cymru's Dyluan, 148 lbs (David).

Mr. M. H. Logan's Early Bird, 155 lbs (Master).

Mr. Duddell's Dorando II, 160 lbs (Seth).

Mr. James' Brushwood Boy, 153 lbs (Monk).

Mr. T. F. Hough's Highland King, 158 lbs (Gogg).

Mr. Brutton's Odcombe, 150 lbs (Brutton).

Major W. M. Withycombe's Ben Hee, 138 lbs (Withycombe).

To a capital start Early Bird went away in front of Dyluan. They led past the spectators' stand, for the first time. Ben Hee, forcing the pace, assumed command at the Football Stand, where Brushwood Boy got into second place, Dyluan third and Dorando II fourth. Ben Hee soon lost his advantage to Early Bird who was second passing the football stand and led round the village bend from Dyluan. In the home straight Dorando II got the position of advantage on the rails with Early Bird beside him and Dyluan on the outer course. A splendid race to the winning post ensued and it was won by sheer skilful jockeyship on the part of David, who passed the post in front of Early Bird second and Dorando II, a good third.

Time: 2.44.

Winner: \$14.20.

Cash sweeps:

Ticket No. 135 1st, \$510.30

" 2nd, \$155.80

" 3rd, \$72.90

THE NEW SHIPPING CONVENTIONS.

The following is a continuation of that part of the article published in last Saturday's issue, commencing "2."

Article 3. If the collision is caused by the fault of one of the vessels, liability to make good the damages attaches to the one which has committed the fault.

Article 4. If two or more vessels are in fault the liability of each vessel is in proportion to the degree of the faults respectively committed. Provided that if, having regard to the circumstances, it is not possible to establish the degree of the respective faults, or if it appears that the faults are equal, the liability is apportioned equally.

The damages caused, either to the vessels or to their cargoes or to the effects or other property of the crews, passengers, or other persons on board, are borne by the representative of a deceased person for damages caused by his death—(The Birminham 13 A.C. 1). And it is a question which has never been definitely decided by high authorities whether, if, when the whole of such damage have been recovered from one of two ships in fault, her owners could get contribution from the other ship.

It is submitted that the case of The Frankland (1901 P. 161) is an authority to the effect that she could recover such contribution; although the dictum of Lord Gorrell in the case of The Cree (1906) P. at p 13 is opposed to the contention. But whatever may be the actual law at present in this respect, there will be no difficulty in recovering such contribution when the new law comes into force.

In respect of damages caused by death or personal injuries, the vessels in fault are jointly as well as severally liable to third parties, without prejudice, however, to the right of the vessel which has paid a larger part than that which, in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of this article, she ought ultimately to bear, to obtain a contribution from the other vessel or vessels in fault.

It is left to the law of each country to determine, as regards such right to obtain contribution, the meaning and effect of any contract or provision of law which limits the liability of the owners of a vessel towards persons on board.

Article 4 for the New Convention provides that "If two or more vessels are in fault the liability of each vessel is in proportion to the degree of faults respectively committed" unless it is impossible to establish the respective degrees of fault, or if it appears that the faults are equal, in which case the liability is to be apportioned equally.

The article further provides that the damages caused either to the vessels, or to their cargoes, or to the effects or other property of the persons on board, are to be borne by the vessels in fault in the above proportions, "and even to third parties a vessel is not liable for more than such proportion."

The law, therefore, will be very materially altered by this new Article 4, and the common law rule that any person suffering damage by reason of the act or negligence of two or more joint wrong-doers can recover the whole of such damage from any one of them, will no longer be applicable to most cases in which such damages (other than personal injury) are occasioned by a collision between ships. Only a proportion can be recovered from either, or any one, of those ships, or her owners, and such proportion will be limited to the amount which the Court may find to be due to the degree of fault committed by the ship claimed as at a high rate of speed, and never sounding her fog signals, and the other of which, though she has acted correctly in every other respect, might have averted the collision had she stopped and reversed a few seconds earlier than she did, and is consequently held to be partly to blame. It is manifestly unfair that the latter vessel should be made liable to pay half the damage suffered by the former, when her degree of fault has not been one-tenth as great as that of the other ship.

The new rule as to division of loss, although it may create considerable difficulty, in the majority of cases, in finding the respective degrees of fault, would certainly appear to be far more equitable than the present rule.

Take the cases of two ships colliding in a fog, one of which is obviously in fault for proceeding at a high rate of speed, and never sounding her fog signals, and the other of which, though she has acted correctly in every other respect, might have averted the collision had she stopped and reversed a few seconds earlier than she did, and is consequently held to be partly to blame. It is manifestly unfair that the latter vessel should be made liable to pay half the damage suffered by the former, when her degree of fault has not been one-tenth as great as that of the other ship.

Article 5. The liability incurred by the preceding articles attaches in cases where the collision is caused by the fault of a pilot, even when the pilot is carried by the master, or to local rules and customs, and as to local dangers of navigation. There have probably been many instances where a collision might have been averted had the master's authority not been superseded by the pilot, compulsorily employed; and for this reason, doubtless, it is now decided that, in all matters of navigation where a collision is apparently possible, the master, and not the pilot, shall undertake the duty of preventing, by the exercise of good seamanship, the occurrence of a collision.

(To be Continued next Saturday.)

MESSRS. GEORGE FENWICK AND CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of Messrs. George Fenwick and Co., Ltd., was held on the Hongkong Hotel this morning.

Mr. G. K. Huxton occupied the chair and there were also present Messrs. J. Rodger, T. Pearce, J. McCorquodale, and J. D. Kinnaid.

The Chairman proposed the "George Fenwick and Co., Ltd., be wound up voluntarily." This was seconded by Mr. Rodger and carried.

The next resolution was proposed by the Chairman and read:

"That the partners in the firm of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, of Hongkong, be appointed liquidators, with power for any one of them to exercise any of the powers of such liquidator."

Mr. Kinnaid seconded.

The Chairman.—Gentlemen, that is all the business; I thank you for your attendance.

Arrivals from Bangkok are still subject to quarantine at the discretion of the health officer, the Siamese port having been declared here as infected with cholera.

With regard to damages caused by death, or personal injuries, resulting from a collision, the law in this respect is not to be materially altered so far as regards the rights of the persons claiming. These persons will possess precisely the same rights

as they have hitherto possessed to recover the whole amount from either of the ships in fault. But, where one ship has paid the whole, it is expressly provided by this Article 4; that she shall be entitled to obtain a contribution from the other vessel or vessels in fault, in accordance with the provisions of the first part of the article.

Article 5. If the collision is caused by the fault of one of the vessels, liability to make good the damages attaches to the one which has committed the fault.

Article 4. If two or more vessels are in fault the liability of each vessel is in proportion to the degree of the faults respectively committed. Provided that if, having regard to the circumstances, it is not possible to establish the degree of the respective faults, or if it appears that the faults are equal, the liability is apportioned equally.

The damages caused, either to the vessels or to their cargoes, or to the effects or other property of the crews, passengers, or other persons on board, are borne by the representative of a deceased person for damages caused by his death—(The Birminham 13 A.C. 1).

It is submitted that the case of The Frankland (1901 P. 161) is an authority to the effect that she could recover such contribution; although the dictum of Lord Gorrell in the case of The Cree (1906) P. at p 13 is opposed to the contention. But whatever may be the actual law at present in this respect, there will be no difficulty in recovering such contribution when the new law comes into force.

The Admiralty Rule as to division of loss has been held not to apply to actions under Lord Campbell's Act—actions brought by the representative of a deceased person for damages caused by his death—(The Birminham 13 A.C. 1).

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The Admiralty Rule as to division of loss

CONSTERNATION IN OPIUM MARKET.

Premium on Smuggling.
Hongkong and Shanghai Centres of Operation.

Without any exaggeration of language, the present position of the opium market, in so far as Hongkong and Shanghai are concerned, may be described as in a state of considerable agitation bordering on consternation. This condition of affairs has been brought about by the action of the Indian Government in the most recent sale, on the 4th July, of opium at Calcutta by public auction. On that day there were sold 195 chests of "certified" opium with China as their actual destination. The average price fetched was Rupees 3,350 per chest. On the same day, of "uncertified" opium there were sold, also by public auction, 2,400 chests which fetched an average price of Rupees 1,605 per chest, or half that of the "certified" opium.

In order to arrive at a correct appreciation of the effect of this enormous disparity in prices, our readers must be made aware of the fact that the monthly consumption of the drug in the Straits Settlements is only 800 chests. There are, therefore, 1,600 chests to be accounted for. It cannot be supposed that purchasers of the uncertified drug are so venturesome in their nature as to keep on their hands so large a supply as twice the quantity over and above the number of chests for which there is a visible demand. An outlet must be found for the remaining 1,600 chests, and competent opinion inclines to the belief that that outlet will ultimately be China. It is obvious that, as only "certified" Indian opium can enter the country by legitimate means under the Anglo-Chinese Agreement, all other drug can only find its way into the proscribed territory by surreptitious ways. That the theory is not far-fetched those most intimately associated with the trade do not hesitate to assert. That such is their deep-rooted belief is established by the fact of the representations made to the Governor who, in turn, has represented the matter to the British Legation at Peking. Besides, the officials of the Imperial Maritime Customs have also been communicated with in connection with the well-grounded fears that Singapore and Hongkong might be made use of as bases wherefrom smuggling on an extensive and preconcerted scale will be carried on to the discomfiture and ultimate undoing of bona fide merchants. The incentive to such clandestine trade is tremendous, especially when it is considered that there is a wide margin of more than fifty per cent., below the cost of the certified opium wherewithal "to work the oracle." The temptation offered will be almost wholly irresistible when the whole fabric of the preventive service in the East may be offered allurements and incentives for a departure from the strict lines of honesty and an unswerving sense of duty. Not that we seek to cast any reflections upon a body of officials for whom we have none but genuine admiration, but history is peculiarly apt to repeat itself, and the wholesale scandal which was brought to light following the disclosures of the gambling evil in Hongkong some twenty years ago may pale into insignificance when compared to the extent of corruption that is certain to prevail if systematic smuggling is conducted on an extensive and successful scale.

We are glad to learn that those whose interests will be more vitally affected have taken time by the forelock and are bringing all the influence they can command to bear on the Indian Government with a view of removing the inequity of the anomaly prevailing in the Calcutta sales. While ostensibly co-operating with China in the suppression of the opium trade, the Government of India unwittingly defeats their very purpose by consenting to put up and actually dispose of so large a quantity of uncertified opium in excess of its legitimate demands. How far the representations addressed to the India Office will be successful, time alone can tell. In the meantime Hongkong is confronted with an evil and a danger the magnitude of which cannot be minimized.

THE PENGKALAN DURIAN ESTATE, LTD.

THE JAPANESE AND THE P.I.C.T.C.

The first annual general meeting of shareholders of this Company was held at the offices of the Secretaries, Messrs. J. P. Bissell & Co., No. 48 Szechuan Road, Shanghai, on June 30. There were present: Messrs. H. Ollendorf (Chairman), Th. Meyer and C. W. Ure, Directors, and other shareholders, representing 13,215 shares in all. Shareholders have been circularized of the full report of the meeting, but the following explanation from the Chairman's speech is of interest to the public:

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I wish to call your attention to an error of omission which occurred in the report printed and circulated a few days ago. In the census of trees on the Estate the trees planted on the 113 1/2 acre block and numbering 18,160 trees did not appear. This omission has now been remedied by printing an amended report and sending a copy to each shareholder. On reference to the Profit and Loss Account you will notice that the total amount realized by actual rubber sales was Tls. 11,977.75 which together with the conservation valuation of stock in hand at S. \$1.25 per lb. (i.e. about 3s. per lb.) brings the total proceeds of sale of the 7,934 lb. won during the period to Tls. 13,633.08. The average prices realized for the crop so far sold are 5.7.1-1 sheet and 5.2.1-2 for other grades. No doubt you will be surprised to learn that the actual output of dry rubber differs considerably from the published returns as cables month by month from Singapore. As you are no doubt aware, Gentlemen, the dry rubber won during each month is estimated from the wet state, and these estimated weights are telegraphed to us as early as possible after the close of each month.

Now, your Directorate regret to say that on stock-taking it was only then discovered that these estimated weights telegraphed monthly were much in excess of the weights of dry rubber actually won. A very lengthy correspondence has taken place over this between our managers, Messrs. F. W. Barker and Co. and ourselves, and all the explanation that has resulted is that the manager has made too small an allowance between the weight of rubber on its first treatment and in its dried state. A certain amount of allowance and consideration must be made for our Manager in so far that this is his first experience in tapping, and also that during the period of tapping, he has been frequently sick and been obliged to lie up in hospital. Mr. Kemp, senior partner of Messrs. Barker and Co., who has just passed through Shanghai, has given us assurances that no mistake of this kind will occur in future, and that after full deductions for variation between wet and dry rubber are allowed, a continual check of our stocks of rubber at the factory will be made.

After the Chairman's speech there were no questions, and the following Resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Meyer: That the report of the Directors and the statement of accounts for the period ended March 31, 1911, be adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Hugo Reiss and seconded by Mr. Chu Pao-fay: That the balance Tls. 3,033.05 standing to the credit of the Profit and Loss Account be apportioned as follows:—Directors' fees Tls. 300, Auditors' fees Tls. 200, writing of preliminary expenses Tls. 163.36, to carry forward the balance of Tls. 2,369.60.

Proposed by Mr. C. W. Ure and seconded by Mr. Hugo Reiss: That Mr. Th. Meyer be re-elected a Director of the Company.

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Ure: That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected Auditors at an annual fee of Tls. 200.

The meeting was concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Speaking at a banquet in New York given in celebration of the ratification of the new treaty between the United States and Japan, Baron Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador, employed words which ought to put to shame the exclamations of short-sighted jingoes.

The President sent a telegram roundly denouncing the authors of the "mischievous and malignant rumours so persistently circulated by enemies of both countries" and the Secretary of State, Mr. Knox, ridiculed the fears of those who lie awake nights affrighted over the prospect of Japanese "control of the Pacific." The Ambassador pointed to the two flags that hung draped behind the Ambassador's chair and said:

Gentlemen, have you ever considered the two flags, the flags of our countries? Have you failed to note that the patriot fathers who designed them have made it so ever impossible for us to fight?

There have been wars of the Cross and the Crescent, of the Red Rose and the White, but the Sun and the Stars have never quarrelled in their courses, neither shall be carried at the heads of hostile armies. It is unthinkable, impossible. They talk of rivalry, of the control of the Pacific; as if an ocean whose area is greater than that of all the continents combined could ever be controlled by any one Power.

My people may be ambitious, but they have no ambition to great as that. No, our ambition is not to see our flag dominate the Pacific, but to see the firmament that arches over that ocean hung with the mingled splendours of our two banners—the star-spangled ensign of America, and the sun-ning of Japan—lit with morning, effulgence and jewelled with starry radiance.

Sooner shall the Day and the Night fly to arms to decide who should rule the Sun of Peace than the two great nations that dwell on its opposite shores fall out over the destinies assigned to each by Nature's laws.

There is one glory of the sun and another glory of the moon, and one star differeth from another star in glory, but there is room in the ample gulf of the sky—there is room in the spacious purposes of history—for the glory of all!

One Support of Monarchy.

It is an interesting economic fact that a coronation ceremony is an important financial asset of any modern kingdom. Great Britain received this summer a good many millions sterling that would have been spent otherwise and elsewhere, or not dissipated at all, if they had had no king to crown.

True, the rich and the curious would have been clad and fed and sheltered and conveyed from one place to another in the month of June if there had been no king in the world, but they would have indulged in less expensiveness and food and functions and journeys; and the cost of those brave trappings of the struggle for recreation of recognition in London is much more than would have been spent for a summer's sport of other sorts.

Thus one may get a glimpse of the financial value as well as of other sorts of value of gorgeous historic shows; and incidentally tradesmen and publicans, of high and low degrees, as well as your lady and your gentleman of all climes and countries, very heartily approves of a mitigated monarchy. Modern republics have no talent for the gorgeous. —"World's Work."

Notice to Ratepayers.

The following notification appears in the "Gazette":—

In accordance with the terms of the Rating Ordinance, No. 6 of 1901, owners and occupiers of tenements are reminded that rates for the third Quarter of 1911 are payable in advance on or before the 31st July, 1911. If any person shall fail to pay such rates on or before the 31st August, 1911, proceedings will be taken in the Supreme Court for their recovery without further notice.

No refund of rates on vacant tenements will be granted unless such rates have been paid during and within the month of July, nor unless application is made for such refund within fifteen days from the expiration of the quarter.

FREIGHT CIRCULAR.

WHERE IS THE KINGDOM OF GOD?

Messrs. Lamb and Roggo's weekly circular dated Hongkong, July 8, says: Only a moderate volume of business was concluded during last fortnight, the bulk of chartering being for coal in different directions. Unfortunately the Philippine Government has suddenly prohibited further importation of cattle from Cochin-China owing to discovery of mouth and foot disease amongst latest arrivals. Cattle dealers having boats running under time-charter in that trade have found themselves under the necessity of fixing rice trips Saigon to P. I. or ordering the vessel to ballast to Hongkong in the hope to find better employment from the north, which, of course, does not help in any way to maintain the rates. As charterers requirements in all other cases were exceedingly limited, and advices from the north report a stagnant market for "outsiders," owners, wear and tear, will have to be content with a quiet market until the Autumn crops are ready for export.

Saigon-Hongkong:—There is very little doing for regular liners and rates have receded to 8 cents. Saigon-Philippines:—In this direction the rate has materially weakened owing to cattle-boats competing for such business. Fixtures have been done at 20 cents per picul, which is the lowest rate on record since September last.

Saigon-Java:—Some inquiry for tonnage has led to a fixture at 22 cents per picul. The amount of rice imported by Java from Saigon during this season has been very small, and we hear from a reliable source that very little Saigon rice will be imported for some time to come.

Java:—Stocks locally are reported to be plentiful, and buyers show very little inclination to treat for the new season's sugar.

Bangkok or Hongkong:—Regular liners are more than sufficient for what cargo is offering, and no improvement can be expected for the next few months.

Nuchwang:—After one of the cattle-boats accepting a freight on lumpsum basis, (the rate working out at about 20 cents per picul), quotation now stands at 28 cents, at which figure a few fixtures have been done.

Cool Freighters from Japan are weaker.—A steady good demand prevailed during the fortnight, and offering 1.80 of tonnage remain limited.—Fixtures reported: Moji-Hongkong \$2 or \$1.80, Keelung-Hongkong \$1.60, Kanczau-Manila \$2.75, Nagasaki-Singapore \$3.50, Mikie-Hongkong \$2.50, Hongay-Hongkong \$1.75, Hongay-Pengang and Pulo Brani \$3.25, and Port Cobet-Canton \$2.10 per ton.

Sales:—German S.S. "Kowloon" 1,487 tons net reg. issued to Japan and Norw. S.S. "Antung" 904 tons net reg. has been purchased by Russian buyers.

Sailtonnage loading or to load.

For Baltimore and New York Brit. barque "Radiant" 1,840 tons net reg. September-October (Messrs. Siemens and Co.) Brit. barque "Eclipse" 2,069 tons net reg. July-October (Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co.) Brit. barque "Arrow" 3,090 tons net reg. October-December (Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co.)

MESSAGES TO THE KING.

A Hint to—

In the "Government Gazette," the following official notification is published over the signature of the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

It is a fixed rule that His Majesty cannot accept any composition which is in manuscript, and in any case in which you may be asked to forward such a composition to His Majesty you should return it to the sender with an intimation that you are unable to comply with his request, in view of the standing rules on this subject.

It is not the custom of the King to accept the dedication of any work unless it is composed by a person who is known to His Majesty or of recognised standing in the literary world, and you should reply accordingly to any application for permission to dedicate a work to His Majesty.

CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

Mission Opinions.

Mr. Herbert E. House, field secretary of the American Mission, has the appended remarks to make, following upon a visit to the Christian College at Canton:

First, as I have questioned why this school is, as it certainly is, a marked and unusual success, I have been convinced that one primary reason has been the men who have come out here from America have entered a new field on a new site and have been free to develop their work on up-to-date lines uninfluenced by tradition, fixed ideas or possible prejudice, as for instance the policy of teaching all western subjects in English, a policy that has been fully vindicated.

Another fact of first importance that gives assurance that this College properly sustained will maintain a high standard of character, efficiency and progressiveness, is that it is as free from the depressing, stagnating, retarding influences of the East as it were located on a New England hillside. Across the river with its moving panoramas of ships and smaller craft, before a background of mountain peaks, stretches away like a picture the great dense city of Canton, ancient with towering pagodas and new with more lofty modern factory chimneys. But we are not in Canton; we are out amid green fields and gently rolling hills where soft winds blow cool and the air is sweet on a site "Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth."

Near at hand is a little walled village hidden by a bamboo grove, and other villages are more or less distant, but none of this intrudes on us or our students. The constant heavy deadening pressure on mind and heart of the close surrounding, rocking, sweltering, clamouring multitude, the unenlightened stagnant mass of the East that bears down hard on many a Mission and heroic missionary, we do not feel.

And on the positive side, the students are an inspiration—braver, heartier, joyful, and healthy; attentive students, with good minds, unusually open to truth, but boys to the limit, they are enough to stir the enthusiasm and awaken the best in any teacher or missionary in him. As an example of boyishness, take this recent incident: Lights out at ten, a boy screens a bottle full of lightning bugs behind his curtain as if slyly studying after hours by concealed light; in rushes the passing Commandant with sharp reprimand, when all four boys in the room give him the laugh.

When the twelve united with the church last January, one of the older missionaries remarked that there had never before been in South China any group of men uniting with the church at a single time who gave such promise of usefulness as those from the Canton Christian College. One evening when the students were assembled for a social hour of singing college songs and hymns, I remarked to a visiting Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Hongkong: "What a contrast to anything China had ten years ago," and his quick reply was: "What a contrast to anything else China has now." It is at least evident that a new type of young man is being developed here in advance of anything South China has known before.

Organ Recital.

On Wednesday week, the 10th inst., the Cathedral Organist, Mr. Denman Fuller, will give an evening organ recital in the Cathedral at 9.15 p.m. when the programme will assume a popular form. We have been favoured with information as to the selections, which have been chosen. They are as follows:—"Pomp and Circumstance, No. 1," Elgar; "Andantino," D flat; "Dvorak"; "Intermezzo"; "Cavalleria Rusticana"; "War March of the Priests," Mendelssohn; "Spring," Greig; "Watchman's Song," Greig. The vocalists will be Mr. Schofield and Mr. Watts who will render the duets, "Now We Are Ambassadors" from St Paul and "So Thou liftest Thy divine petition" out of Steiner's "Crucifixion." Dr. Schofield will also sing "Nazareth" the chorus being taken by the Cathedral Choir.

SUPREME COURT.

Chinese Account Case

Judgment Delivered.

In the Supreme Court on Monday morning a case was heard before Mr. Justice Gomperz in which the Tak Wah Lung firm were plaintiffs and Chan Chuan Kat defendant. The plaintiffs claimed from defendant the sum of 148 dollars, being balance due for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. R. H. Harding appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Barlow for defendants.

Delivering judgment in the case this morning, the Puisne Judge said: On this matter it is simply a question whether I believe plaintiff or not. On the balance of probabilities and on their accounts I am bound to believe plaintiff. Therefore I give judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Ancestral Sacrifices.

Interesting Judgment.

In the Supreme Court, this afternoon, the Chief Justice Sir Francis Piggott and Mr. Justice Gomperz, sitting in Appellate Jurisdiction, gave judgment in the case of Lau Leung Shi and others versus Lau Po Sun and others. The case was brought to determine whether a will made by a Chinaman domiciled in Hongkong was to be interpreted by English or Chineselaw. Among the other questions to be decided was as to whether bequests to the sacrificial fund were void, and on this matter there was a great deal of argument. After two days, hearing their lordships reserved judgment, signifying their intention to consult Dr. Ho Kai on the subject.

Sir Henry Berkley, K.C., appeared for the plaintiffs while the defendant was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter.

The Chief Justice, in the course of his judgment, said that Lau Chin Ting made a variety of bequests by his will in regard to some of which, questions as to their validity had been propounded to the Court by way of originating summonses. The first question was whether the bequest of seven shares "for ancestors' sacrificial fund" was valid? It was inevitable that what was properly described in English law as the "domicile" of the deceased should arise as some points in considering the question; it would be well therefore to get that point out of the way. He would assume that what was called the law of the domicile did take the prominent position in those parts of the law of England which was given to it by many learned judges and text writers. He supposed that some day or other the inconveniences of this more than artificial doctrine which was peculiar to English law, and which was totally unknown in any other system of law, would come to be appreciated and all the many anomalies and the fallacies upon which they rested would be done away with, and the law of nationality substituted for it. But in that case it was unnecessary to trouble about the matter because, assuming the law of domicile to be what it was said to be, he had no doubt whatever that the domicile of that testator was in China. He has said more than once that he did not believe there were half a dozen well to do Chinese in Hongkong whose intentions as to permanent and ultimate residence would satisfy the rigorous tests of domicile for the Court to hold them domiciled in Hongkong. He also held in a recent case that the assumption must be that the Chinaman's domicile was in China. However, in this case the question was to be considered in the concreto. Three affidavits only were produced, only one of which tended to show an intention of permanent residence in Hongkong. Now, in the first place he must say that the consequences which, the English law is supposed to attach to the domicile of the testator were so far reaching that it was quite impossible to imagine that the question of change of domicile could be decided on such very slender evidence. All the leading cases showed with what minuteness the Courts inquired into the matter;

what innumerable details were laid before it; how carefully every fact was weighed in order to decide what the person's real intentions were. But in this case there were only a few affidavits and his Lordship felt very strongly that even if they were not in conflict it would be impossible to decide such a question upon them alone. But they were in conflict, therefore there was an additional reason for holding that the presumption in favour of the domicile of origin was not rebutted. There was one paragraph however in the affidavit of the fourth and fifth concubines to which he must refer. They said that the deceased had his ancestral temple in his native village near Canton, and that after he came to reside in Hongkong he went there annually for the purpose of ancestral worship. He was very strongly of opinion that however long a Chinaman's residence in Hongkong may be, so long as he adhered to that Chinese custom he kept up the traditional link with his native country, and that China remained his "true home" in the sense in which it was used in the authorities on the law of domicile. And this very bequest, with which the Court was dealing, showed that he had by no means abandoned it. This brought the Court to the first stage of their inquiry: all questions which by the law of England were determined by the law of the domicile must in this case be decided by Chinese law. It was said (1) that the validity of a bequest in a will was one of these questions, and (2), supposing that in this case the law of England applied to this bequest, and that it was bad either because it was to be devoted to superstitious uses, or because it violated the rule against perpetuities, and so creating an intestacy as to the seven shares, then that the distribution of the property which was personally, was another of those questions. With regard to the first of those questions, if the proposition was sound this bequest would be valid because it was valid by the law of China. His Lordship, after quoting authorities, stated that he did not know any more difficult question in the whole range of law than that which arose when it became necessary to determine the exact application of any general proposition of law as it affected a foreigner or property belonging to a foreigner. The application of the rule against perpetuities in such circumstances raised every possible question of difficulty thus: Does it apply to British subjects, or does it extend to foreigners resident in England? Does it apply to deeds executed in England irrespective of the nationality of the persons making them, irrespective of the locality of the property? Does it apply to property in England irrespective again of the nationality of the person dealing with the property and irrespective of his residence? None of the cases in which laws of this nature were considered dealt with those questions in a satisfactory manner. The property in question in this case was of four classes: (1) leaseholds in this Colony; (2), mortgages on leaseholds; (3) shares in companies established in this Colony; (4) shares in firms carrying on business in this Colony. There appeared to be only a small amount of cash which would be absorbed in this charging the liabilities of the estate. It was obvious that the Court could not profess to deal with the property in Macao. They must first deal with the question of conversion which it was contended had resulted from the fact that the testator had blended all the property into one fund and therefore it was to be treated as personally. The doctrine of conversion applied to personality; it did not apply to movables and immovables. There was no authority for saying that immovables could be treated as movables, or that immovables were to lose their character and become pure personality. The law which was applicable to immovables rested on principles which rendered the application of that doctrine of conversion impossible. First, as regarded the leaseholds, leasehold property was personally, but it was also immovable property. The rule against perpetuities applied to the leaseholds in this case. It was unnecessary for the moment to go into a question whether what was

called "ancestral worship," the acts of reverence which all Chinese performed periodically before their ancestral tablets come within the old meaning of "superstitious use": it was enough now to say that such a bequest case within the other rule against perpetuities was therefore bad. So far as the law of the domicile was concerned, and its influence on the bequest, it disappeared in the presence of the law of the place where the property was. Therefore so far as these seven shares in the leaseholds were concerned there was an intestacy, and this must descend according to the statute of distributions. When we came to the shares of companies and firms constituted in Hongkong we got into another order of ideas and the question was not so easy to deal with. It was true that for certain purposes the law had devised an artificial "locus" for nearly all kinds of incorporeal property, and there was no doubt that so far as companies were concerned their "locus" was the place where the registered office was. For the purpose of probate this established the jurisdiction of the Court to grant probate, and the liability to probate duty; but it was not the "locus" to such an extent that the "lex loci" was in all circumstances applicable to it. It was personally; and the "lex loci" did not determine its descent in case of intestacy. The question was whether the fact that it had this artificial "locus" in the Colony was sufficient to bring it within the rule against perpetuities but it seemed to him that that was not what had happened. They had heard some argument as to whether the bequest was or was not for a superstitious use, but it was unnecessary to discuss that question for the reason that the doctrine of superstitious uses did not apply in this Colony. It was held by the Privy Council that these statutes could not be imported into the laws of the Straits Settlements and it seemed to him that they were equally inapplicable to the circumstances of this Colony. The bequest for a sacrificial fund clearly offends against the perpetuities rule, but there is evidence that such a bequest is valid by the law of China. He saw no reason why a testator domiciled in China where such bequests were good should not leave money to trustees in Hongkong to establish ancestral worship in China if he does specifically. The policy of our law had nothing to do with the settlements of property in another country. In the case before them it was in evidence that deceased was buried in China. His ancestral tombs were there and his ancestral property in the same place. They were not to suppose him to have intended an illegality. On the contrary the true principle of construction was "Ut res magis valeat quam daretur." In his view deceased meant his executors to invest this fund at or near his native place with his other ancestral property and this was that no doubt they would naturally do. He held them that his bequest for ancestral worship was good and valid as regarded the testator's movable property within the jurisdiction.

Mr. Potter: I don't know whether it is necessary to get formal judgment or not?

Sir Francis Piggott: On one point we differ.

Mr. Potter: There ought not to be any formal judgment.

Sir Francis Piggott: No, no.

Mr. Potter: All the costs of both parties as between solicitor and client?

Sir Francis Piggott agreed.

Question of Age.

Sir Francis Piggott delivered judgment in a case heard on June 26th in which the issue was between Chen Hing-Luen, otherwise Hin Hing Tong and C. Wilson, Tang Pun Sang and Chan Wai San.

The action was the trial of an issue as to whether the defendant named was an infant on the date when the cause of action accrued, and that the costs of that application for costs in the cause.

His Lordship said that in that case he had one question to decide, whether the defendant was 21 years of age at the time of his being a partner in the C. Wilson restaurant. The evidence tendered by defendant consisted only of statements made by his mother and his aunt. His mother stated that he was born on the 20th day of the 11th moon but could not state the year. She knew he was 23 by Chinese reckoning and added

"I know because I gave him birth." His aunt said that she knew he was 23 by Chinese reckoning but she could not remember the year. She attended the birth ceremonies when he appeared to be about a month old. She remembered his age because she had a daughter

born in the 9th moon and that she, herself, was 22 when the daughter was born and she is now 44. Further she said there were no records of births in the family, "the record is in our hearts." The father who lived in Canton was not called and in regard to the evidence of the women, weighing it in regard to native peculiarities he thought it advisable to consult assessors and by agreement he had consulted the Hon. Mr. Brereton and the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai. The questions he had put to these gentlemen were the following:

Viewed by itself, is the evidence given by the witnesses such as might be expected from Chinese women, and in the absence of other considerations, should I be justified in believing it?

Are there any other considerations in the case which throw a doubt upon it?

Neither of the assessors knew anything about the case and had simply heard the evidence read to them. It seemed to him to be of the greatest importance that the Court should appreciate the standpoint of a Chinese witness as there were things in their philosophy quite

undreamt of in ours and the test

of truth could only be found by

getting at the reasons why they

made the statements. The assessors were unanimously of the opinion that there was nothing disbelievable in what the witnesses

had said but owing to the

complicated calculations it

was highly improbable that

they would know the exact year

and on the contrary the

record of the heart exactly ex-

pressed the fact, for the Chinese

women did carry those things in

their memory, and the strange

logic of the man's reasoning was

quite satisfactory viewed by itself.

The answer to the first question

was in the affirmative but other

considerations induced them to

advise him to disbelieve it, first

that the father was not called,

and that by Chinese customs it

would be his business to record

the birth in the ancestral temple.

The Assessors did not be-

lieve there was no record as

to the keeping of a such as invari-

able in all well-to-do Chinese

families and any customs depend-

ed on it, notable when persons

becomes engaged to be married

the parents exchanged documents

recording the ages of their chil-

dren to serve as permanent records.

It was more than highly probable

that a Chinese of the age of defen-

dant was engaged to be married,

whether he was or not, it was in-

evitable that his age should be

more accurately stated. For these

reasons, the assessors being of the

same opinion he felt justified in

disbelieving the women's evi-

dence and he therefore came to

the conclusion that defendant was

over the age of 21 when he be-

came a partner.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.

The Late Mr. C. V. Smith.

On June 4th, at West New Brighton, S.I., there passed away

at the age of 67, Mr. Charles Vin-

cent Smith, who for many years

was in the firm of Russell and Co.

which, when it ceased to exist, was

succeeded by Messrs. Shewan

Tomes and Co.

The deceased

gentleman, who had been ill for

about a year, was born at New

York and came to Hongkong

in 1869.

When Russell and Co. ceased

to exist in 1891, Mr. Smith went

home and subsequently returned

to Shanghai as agent for the

Equitable Life Insurance Co.

from which he retired in 1907.

He had many old friends in Hong-

kong and was a popular cossack in

the V.R.C. One of his prin-

cipal hobbies was yachting, over

which he was very enthusiastic.

It was chiefly through him that

the Hongkong Yacht Club was es-

tablished in 1893 when he spent

a fortnight here.

Sale of Children.

The native papers report that a

large business is being done in

Hankow just now in the sale of

children.

When the news of the

fresh disaster in Mian-ying arrived

a number of men went up to

purchase them.

They are returning

with their merchandise daily

and are chiefly quartered in the

mat huts near the railway.

A boy can be had for ten strings of

cash and a girl for twice that

amount.

THE SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

COMMERCIAL.

Hongkong Coal Report.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough's coal report, dated 7th July, states that 1,000 tons of coal are expected from Wales, 67,000 tons from Japan, 10,200 tons from Hongkong, Kebo, etc., 3,000 tons from Borneo, and 4,000 tons from North China. The major portion of this has been sold, and five cargoes are for Canton.

A small retail business only is reported since the last circular, owing to the unrest at Canton.

SUPREME COURT.**A Peculiar and Interesting Case.**

A case was heard in the Supreme Court on Thursday before Mr. Justice Gompertz, in which the Holland China Trading Company were plaintiffs suing the Foo Kit Cheong firm for \$1,171.64.

This is the amount due from defendants in respect to various contracts for the sale of goods by plaintiffs to the defendants, which goods the defendants failed to take delivery of and which the plaintiffs have resold.

The plaintiffs waived the sum of \$171.64 in order to bring this case within the summary jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Reader Harris appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Harding for the defendants.

Explaining the case Mr. Harris said the claim was upon several contracts for the sale of goods by plaintiffs to the defendants. The sales ranged over a long period of time, commencing in 1908 up to more recent times.

"Particulars of contracts and the claim are set out in the writ," proceeded Mr. Harris, "and amount to \$1,171.61. This amount is arrived at as the difference between the contract price of the re-sale, in some cases by auction and in others privately when better prices could be obtained.

"In numerous cases the re-sale has been at a profit, which profit has been very honestly credited to defendants. In addition to that claim there is also a claim in the case of each contract for interest at seven per cent. from the day the goods should have been taken in delivery to the day of re-sale.

"There is a clause in the contract which says that if goods are not cleared to time an interest of ten per cent. per annum would be charged to cover fire insurance, storage, and the loss, if any, would be at defendants' risk. In the case of each contract a notice was sent advising arrival of the goods.

"A good deal of correspondence has taken place with regard to the contracts but which, with the exception of two letters, I don't think will be necessary to put in. The letters to which I refer were sent by my firm, one on the sixth of June last year asking defendants to take delivery of goods. If they failed to do so by the 11th they would be held to the terms of the contract.

"This letter was sent by registered post and refused by defendants. Various negotiations continued and in August a writ was issued, but withdrawn on defendants consenting to take delivery of the goods.

"On the 30th May of this year we wrote a long letter pointing out the amount due and threatening proceedings. Notice was always given to defendants of the auctions and where they would take place. One of the defendants was present at the auction and bought in a great many things."

The Puisne Judge: How long is this case going to take?

Mr. Harding: A long time.

Mr. Harris: I have only two witnesses.

The Puisne Judge: Are you going to make an admission?

Mr. Harding: I am going to fight right through.

Mr. Harris: Defendants yesterday offered \$100 dollars.

Mr. Harding: No, no.

Mr. Harris: Yes, I am going to call evidence to prove that. Defendants offered \$800 dollars; \$400 dollars in notes to be paid down and \$400 dollars on promissory note.

Mr. Harding: In fact I was going to ask for an adjournment. There is certain evidence I want to get. We may possibly arrive at some arrangement, but otherwise I shall have to go right through. I consider there is a defence.

The Puisne Judge: I am busy, I cannot grant an adjournment in a case like this.

Mr. Harris: I cannot agree to an adjournment. My friend has had plenty of time and the matter is so simple, I am quite sure I can establish my claim, and I don't think my friend can prove he does not owe the money.

Mr. Harding: We dispute owing the money.

The Puisne Judge: You dispute it?

Mr. Harding: Yes, my Lord, we dispute it right through. We have a fairly good defence.

HARBOUR MASTER'S REPORT.

8th inst.

From the Harbour Master's report, laid upon the table at the Legislative Council on Thursday, we make the following extracts:

Shipping.

The total of the shipping entering and clearing at ports in the Colony during the year 1910 amounted to 5,171,614 vessels of 36,534,361 tons, which, compared with figures for 1909, show an increase in numbers of 19,884 vessels, with an increase of 1,703,516 tons. These totals are the largest yet reached, exceeding all previous records by 15,052 vessels and 508,061 tons. Of these 40,714 vessels of 23,100,256 tons were engaged in foreign trade, as against 43,794 of 22,415,125 tons.

Mr. Harding: I believe they wanted \$800 and would pay their own costs.

Mr. Harris: My people won't pay the amount they promised to do, that's the trouble.

Mr. Vanandel offered to settle last night. I will take judgment for the amount offered.

Mr. Harding: I believe they wanted \$800 and would pay their own costs.

Mr. Harris: My people won't pay the amount they promised to do, that's the trouble.

Mr. Harding: That was the suggestion of the compradore.

We have always been ready to settle. We have given a lot away to you.

Mr. Harding: We have dealt with you for seven years and have paid as much as \$20,000.

Mr. Harris: Let us get judgment for any amount we can agree on.

Mr. Harding: Will your Lordship adjourn for a minute or two so that we may come to some arrangement if possible?

The Puisne Judge agreed.

On the judge's return,

Mr. Harding said: I am sorry, my Lord, we have not been able to arrange matters.

The Puisne Judge: All right.

Mr. J. Lammert was called in evidence by Mr. Harris and spoke to the re-sale of the goods.

Another consultation, with a view to settlement, took place, and it was ultimately announced to his Lordship that the parties had consented to a judgment being entered for plaintiff for \$500 dollars and costs.

Judgment was entered accordingly and at the request of Mr. Harding a stay of execution for a fortnight was granted.

THE NEW TARTAR GENERAL.**Early Arrival in Canton.**

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

July 11, 1911.

His Excellency the Canton Viceroy's time is so much taken up by planning out the measures to be taken in connection with the matter of re-organization after the Canton outbreak that it is impossible for him to pay his attention to the administration of his duty as Viceroy. His Excellency has sent His Excellency Sing Fun, the new Tartar General, who is at present in the Capital, a wire urging him to proceed to Canton without delay. According to a telegraphic reply received by the Viceroy, the new Tartar General was to have left Peking on the 10th inst., and will arrive here in a fortnight's time. The Adjutant Tartar General in Canton has despatched four officials to Shanghai by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's steamer Kwong Tah to receive the new Tartar General at the Northern Settlement and accompany His Excellency down to Canton. The Adjutant Tartar General has also asked a contractor to effect general repairs to the Yamen of the Tartar General preparatory for His Excellency's arrival.

TO IMPROVE CHEMULPO HARBOUR.**Work Started on Treaty Port on West Coast of Korea.**

The work of making the much-needed improvements in the harbour was inaugurated with a celebration in which representatives of all the different nations residing in Chemulpo took part.

Lieut.-Gen. Count Teranishi, the Japanese resident-general of Korea, officially opened the operations. The present plans involve the expenditure of 5,000,000 yen and the employment of thousands of Korean labourers for several years.

Mr. Harding: We dispute owing the money.

The Puisne Judge: You dispute it?

Mr. Harding: Yes, my Lord, we dispute it right through. We have a fairly good defence.

owing to high prices of American flour, and the competition of the Shanghai mills, which shipped their products direct to Chinese ports instead of to Hongkong, for distribution. Matters improved during the last six months, owing to the Shanghai mills being short of wheat, while such as they had was of poor quality. The result was a rerudescence of trade with Hongkong—on the part of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, &c., which ports had previously been served by Shanghai, and the import of American flour immediately recommenced, in unusually large quantities.

Rice.—There is a very considerable increase in this item of 183,002 tons, or 33.9 per cent., added to the decrease of 25 per cent. last year. This is undoubtedly due to the almost total failure of the Chinese first crops, owing to the continued drought in the spring and summer, and to the partial failure of the second crop in parts of Kwangtung. The demand for Saigon and Bangkok rice was consequently unusually large, and the supply was equal to the demand. However, during November shipments declined, because the local supply was sufficient for the needs of the districts. In December, shipments increased, owing to renewed demands from the interior.

The site for the semaphore was selected by Mr. Churchill, assistant director of public works, and the erection was carried out departmentally by men from the Public Works Department who were employed on the Rock under the superintendence of Mr. Johnson, first light keeper stationed at Gap Rock. The gang of men engaged in the work returned to Hongkong on Friday last.

The erection of a semaphore on Gap Rock, reference to which has been previously made in these columns, has now been completed.

The apparatus, constructed of wood, is of the Naval type. It is painted black with the arms black and white. The semaphore has been put up on the roof of the lightkeepers' quarters with a clear sky line so that it will be easily visible to passing vessels from a considerable distance. The arms, for signalling purposes, will be operated by means of wooden handles with which they are connected by a chain.

The "China Press" is not and will not be subsidised by the Chinese Government or any other government, nor is it will be subsidised by any corporation or individual either in China, America or elsewhere. It should be unnecessary to make a statement of this order, but the vernacular press has persisted in attempting to distort facts by misstatements of various account, one of which characterised the new publication as a product of the American Government, others as being subsidised by the Chinese Government, or supported by some individuals and it is necessary that the truth should be known that the new enterprise is simply a business proposition and is not in the pay or obligated in any sense to any government or corporation or individual in any manner whatever. It will be perfectly free and independent. The directors of the company will include prominent Chinese and Americans.

The "Japan Advertiser" is a separate organisation with separate ownership, and no change is contemplated. The two papers will have no connection other than that they will co-operate in many fields for the gathering of news. Both papers will benefit in so far as various enterprises can be found impossible for either paper to attempt alone. The subscribers of the "Japan Advertiser" will be interested in this side of the venture as it will permit of the introduction of new features, an enlarged cable service, correspondents and offices abroad, and the interchange of reliable and impartial news. We have no doubt, therefore, that any suggestion offered in these columns by any of our friends of the mercantile marine, will be thoughtfully considered by the Government.

GAP ROCK SEMAPHORE.**Erection Completed.**

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NEW DAILY PAPER FOR SHANGHAI.**Commercial.**

The "Japan Advertiser" of the

30th ult. writes:

Mr. B. W. Fleisher sailed yesterday for Shanghai on the Oriental, in connection with his work as a director and general manager of the new daily to be published in Shanghai. There have been many reports and rumours published

regarding this new enterprise. None of these have been entirely correct while a great many of them have been absolutely false.

While we feel that any announcement, in regard to this project, would be considered premature in view of these rumours it seems advisable to briefly outline the new scheme. The new daily will be known as the "China Press." It will be printed in English, with a large daily supplement in Chinese.

The "China Press" is not and will not be subsidised by the Chinese Government or any other government, nor is it will be subsidised by any corporation or individual either in China, America or elsewhere. It should be unnecessary to make a statement of this order, but the vernacular press has persisted in attempting to distort facts by misstatements of various account, one of which characterised the new publication as a product of the American Government, others as being subsidised by the Chinese Government, or supported by some individuals and it is necessary that the truth should be known that the new enterprise is simply a business proposition and is not in the pay or obligated in any sense to any government or corporation or individual in any manner whatever.

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OUR LETTER BOX.

[The opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily those of "The Hongkong Telegraph."]

PHILIPPINE CARNIVAL.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir.—As chairman of the publicity committee of the 1912 Philippine Carnival, I have the honour to inform you that the next great festival will be held in this city February 3 to February 10, 1912. The Carnival next year will be on a far more magnificent scale than any of former years and it is hoped that we will have a larger attendance from the China Coast and from America and Australia than in past years. The completion of Manila's new million dollar hotel will permit us to more comfortably accommodate a larger number of visitors than ever before and every effort will be made by the directors of the Carnival Association to see that visitors to the city at that time thoroughly enjoy themselves. Reception committees will be appointed to meet and give information to strangers and to see that they have an opportunity to inspect all of the many show places of which Manila can justly be proud. At the same time the Carnival is taking place in this city there will be held here the First Philippine Exposition in which all of the many provinces of the islands will participate and where all of the famed products, manufactures, minerals, etc., of the island can be seen.—Yours, etc.,

DAMET S. COUNCIL,
Chairman, Publicity Committee,
Manila, July 6, 1911.

TO SUPPRESS OPIUM.**Anti-Opium Medicine Farm.**

Canton, July 12.
The officials in charge of the Anti-Opium Bureau for the whole province of Kwongtung have issued a proclamation informing the public of the inauguration of an official farm for selling anti-opium medicine as a compound of prepared opium. It runs that at this time when China is carrying out constitutional reforms, all her subjects must understand that the suppression of opium is a step towards the establishment of self-government.

It is hard to force those deep in the opium vice to give up their indulgence without some time. For this reason, the Anti-Opium Bureau, whose duty it is to suppress opium, has discovered way by which all the opium smokers can gradually and successfully be freed of their bondage.

Manner of Procedure.

The way is to mix anti-opium medicine with prepared opium as the preparation of the medicine, the object of instituting the official form for selling anti-opium medicine as compound, and the arrangements in connection with the running of same, have already been reported by me in the "Telegraph," it is needless to repeat them.

With the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy, the Anti-Opium Bureau has granted the privilege of running the farm to Mr. Cauhok Lin, a merchant of official title, and the farm will be known as Hong Wo. It is alleged that Mr. Chui, the new farmer, was before interested in the Old Opium Farm, abolished as the result of the ratification of the Anglo-China Opium Treaty in May last.

The farm will open on Sunday, the 18th inst. The proclamation reminds the raw and prepared opium dealers and the consuming public to act in accordance with the twenty four regulations enforced by the Anti-Opium Bureau in connection with the new farm, contents of which have already come to your hands. If they act to the contrary, they are liable to punishment for damaging the policy of opium suppression. The prepared opium dealers will be required to pay set charges for the anti-opium medicine, and mix same with the opium in course of preparation.

The opium smokers should not look on, but try to rid themselves of their habit without delay. Any treacherous merchant or evil-doer guilty of inciting violence by way of retaliation for the establishment of the farm will suffer the severest and harshest punishment.

CHINA AND MACAO.**A Question of Jurisdiction.**

The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT

Canton, July 13.

His Excellency the Canton Viceroy is dissatisfied with the deputies of foreign affairs, who have gone to Macao to open negotiations with the governor of Macao regarding the question of the dredging of the Macao harbour, and who have so far failed in arriving at a settlement. He has instructed the Diplomatic Commissioner to go to Macao and superintend and direct the deputies of foreign affairs in pursuing the negotiations in the hope that China may not lose her right of jurisdiction over territorial waters. His Excellency has also telegraphed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with respect to the illegal high-handed action in the deliberate violation of treaty stipulations on the part of the Macao Government, and requested the Ministry to send in a strong protest to the Portuguese Minister at Peking. Talking of the right of jurisdiction over the Macao waters, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has, it is reported, wired to the Canton Viceroy that as there is no re-traction placed on the carriage of arms and ammunition in Macao waters, it is difficult for the Chinese customs in the vicinity of the port to exercise their right of search for contraband that may be carried by foreign or Chinese steamers. Even the Chinese fishing junks under the control of the Chinese Customs will take shelter in Macao waters, when suspected of carrying arms and ammunition by the Customs authorities. The Ministry considers this as a breach of China's peace, and intends to restore to China the right of jurisdiction over Macao waters, contending that the Macao Government has no jurisdiction over territorial waters, as Macao is not a colony, but a concession from the Chinese Government, and Portugal has been changed into a Republic. The Ministry has, it is reported, demanded of the Portuguese Minister at Peking, the giving up of the right of jurisdiction over Macao waters, in pursuance of the International Laws, and requested by wire the Canton Viceroy to submit documents in proof of China's right of jurisdiction over the Macao waters.

COMMERCIAL.**Singapore Share Market.**

Messrs. Fraser and Co.'s weekly share circular, dated July 5, states:—

The market has been very quiet during the week and business on a limited scale. Rubbers have continued to decline and the demand for mining shares has decreased with the exception of Tronohs, which have risen steadily to the present figure. Industrials have been quiet.

Rubbers.—Business has again been chiefly in the sterling shares, local rubbers remaining very dull. Sungei Ways have been placed at £5-3-9, Lunadrons 70s, Lingis 3ds, 6d, to 39s, 3d, Heawoods 4s, Merlimans 3s, 8d, and 3s, 10d, Singapore Paras 4s, 3d, Bulkit, Mertajuns, 2s, 3d, Chimpuls 1s, 3d, to 1s, 1d, Galang Besars 4s, 8d, and Singapore Uniteds 3d, premium. Of the few local rubber shares that have changed hands Singapore and Johore have been done at \$9.75, Ayer Parus \$3.75 to \$3.55, United Singapores \$1.20, Choras at par and Indragiris at \$5.25.

Mining.—Tronohs have been placed as high as \$42.70. Belats have been done at \$7 and \$6.90, Bruangs \$5.55, and Kanabois round \$1.60.

General.—Straits Trading are quiet at \$50, and Cold Storages have been placed at \$27.

The Tronoh Output.

The management of the Tronoh Mines, Ltd., have issued the following particulars of the output by the mine in June:—Output—tributor's ore pcts. 314.20, mine 9,788.48, total output pcts. 10,102.76. Value—tributor's ore \$14,210.24, mine \$585,783.70, total value \$600,000. Estimated profit—tributor's ore \$2,011.15, mine ore \$135,783.76, total profit \$138,004.01. Karang Tread—From shafts cubic yards 5,008, from open cast, cubic yards 1,000, total cubic yards 21,733.

THE DANGEROUS MAN.**MONSIGNOR E. W. FOWLER'S STRONG WORDS.**

Canton, July 13.

Monsignor E. W. Fowler, M.A., of America, who for a short time past has been travelling in the Far East, and who returns to San Francisco to-day by the Mongolia, addressed a fairly large audience in St. Patrick's Hall, last evening, in the course of which he uttered some strong words against the man who had "no religion."

Spanish-American War.
The very reverend gentleman referred in the first place to the Spanish-American war, and how the Philippines came to belong to the United States; also of his visit to Rome to petition the Pope to sanction the substitution of American bishops in the islands for the Spanish bishops who were then officiating. He crossed the Atlantic in company with Mr. Taft and whilst on the way they heard of the death of Leo XIII.

Election of Pope.

They arrived in time to witness the election, after a prolonged sitting in conclave of the cardinals, of Pope Pius X, and he described eloquently the scene when the Pope gave his first blessing. In order to get a better view of the proceedings the reverend gentleman acted as attendant to a cardinal of his acquaintance, not being allowed to attend as monsignor. The story was a very interesting one and was eagerly listened to.

Religion and Patriotism.
They as Catholics, he said, believed that the choice of Pope was the choice of the Holy Ghost through human agency, and speaking directly to Catholics he proceeded:—"The man who is not loyal to his Pope is not true to his king. There can be no real patriotism where there is no religion." Then in his oration he spoke very strongly against the man who had "no religion," saying:—"The man who has no religion ought not to live. If there is no religion there is no morality, and the man who says he has no religion is a dangerous man. All authority comes from God." He was thanked for his address and a short programme was afterwards submitted to the audience.

A SOFT BRAIN.**European Sent to Gaol for Stabbing.**

William Fraser, an unemployed seaman, was brought up before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy Friday morning on a charge of stabbing and wounding a man named Hudson outside the Seamen's Institute. It appears that the two men were in company together outside the place, when the defendant attacked the other man. The case came on at the Criminal Sessions but it was sent back to the lower Court to be dealt with. The Magistrate ordered defendant's mental state to be inquired into and upon examination of the skull, the doctor came to the conclusion that the man was liable to occasionally be subject to fits of temper owing to a fracture of the skull which had been sustained by the defendant. Sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour was passed.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong.

Behn Meyer Zamboanga Hongkong, Cairns, Chionghehan, Samarang, Cavasti, Kuala Lumpor, Hokeo, Tainan, Hokeo, Taiwan, Kong Yon, Cholon, Lokye, Banigoon, Nosesay, Bootle, Portugal, Penang, Semyikoo Hotel China, Saigon, Stoppani, Astor House, Milan, Teichchong Hon Marche Central, Pnompenh, Taitong, Singapore, Toyling, 120 Connaught, San Francisco, Wagons-lits, Singapore, Yuen-chuan, Saigon, Yuan Yiot, Tofroom, 0008, 3883, 2837, 3032, Tientsin, 0078, 1344, 0301, 0074, Macao, 2337, 3032, 4382, Tientsin.

ARMED ROBBERY IN A TEMPLE.

It has been reported to the Police that on the 6th of July, about midnight, six men entered the Ching Sui temple, in Ping-shan District, and after terrifying the inmates with threats of violence, made away with booty to the total value of about \$150, consisting of \$20 in money, a clock, gold and silver rings, and several pieces of clothing. The robbers were armed with knives and choppers. Of those responsible for the outrage, the descriptions of three have been obtained by the Police. The remaining three cannot be identified.

Coal Report.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough in their coal report issued to-day state that small retail business only is reported since the issue of their last circular, owing to the unrest at Canton.

Notice to Mariners.

Mr. Arnold Hotson, acting Harbour Master at Canton, gives notice to mariners that the structure on which the green light on High Island stands has been changed from a wooden trestle to an iron pillar painted white.

TEACHER'S ACTION.**Case Struck Out.**

An action was mentioned in the Supreme Court last Saturday before Mr. Justice Gouperitz, in

which Thomas O'Kane was the plaintiff and the Anglo-Chinese Education Trust Co., Ltd., defendants.

The plaintiff claimed \$400.80 being as to \$50.80 thereof for arrears of salary as from the 22nd October to the 30th October 1910, and as to \$350 thereof for two months' salary in lieu of proper notice determining the engagement of plaintiff as teacher of the defendant Company.

The case had been in Court many times.

Mr. Otto King Sing appeared for defendant. Plaintiff did not answer.

Mr. Otto King Sing:—I appear for the defendant Company in this action, my Lord. I ask your Lordship to strike this out with costs.

The case was struck out.

THE PIENMA CASE.

According to a message from Peking, the Cabinet has called a meeting of the Ministers of State to consider the Piemna Case. The meeting of the Ministers was in favour of granting a perpetual lease of Piemna to Great Britain, but the Minister of Naval Affairs, Prince Tsai Hsun, the President of the Military Council, Prince Tsai Tao, and the Minister of Education, H.E. Tang Ching-chung, strongly oppose the same and refuse to sign the resolution in its favour. They declare that the Government can never cede an inch of territory to others and ask what is a perpetual lease if not a concession of territory? The discussion has been, therefore, adjourned.

DEATH OF MRS. MELBOURNE.

We regret to record the death at the age of 64 of Mrs. C. S. D. Melbourne, which occurred on the evening of the 10th inst. at Brighton. Mrs. Melbourne, who had been ill for some four months before her death, was the wife of the Hon. C. S. D. Melbourne, who died in 1891 at Brisbane, Australia.

The deceased lady was well known here, having visited Hongkong twice. She was very fond of travelling and had been practically over the world.

She leaves four children among whom are Mrs. J. Scott Harston and Mr. Dick Melbourne.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 9th July, 1911:

Library. Museum.
Non-Chinese. 419 165
Chinese 154 2,320

Total 573 2,485

DAY BY DAY.

That best portion of a good man's life, his little nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love.

Mr. Chapman, chief officer of the "Medina," has been drowned in the Hugli.

The Wuchang mint has set to work to turn out a new pattern copper cash, which will be issued for use along with the new-pattern dollars.

No dog brought from Shanghai will be permitted to land in this Colony for a period of three months from this date.

Port Regulations.

A proclamation appears in the "Gazette," declaring Amoy to be an infected port.

The Canton-Kowloon Railway.

Rapid progress is now being made on the Canton Section and it is hoped that trains will be running through from Kowloon to Canton on October next.

No Plague.

The health returns published by Dr. Francis Clark for the 24 hours ended at noon to-day again report the welcome information that no cases of plague had been notified within the Colony.

The Camera Fiend.

Complaints have repeatedly been made to the police in Canton of the misbehaviour of some young irresponsibles who are in the habit of taking snap shots of the gentle sex passing along the streets or lanes, with their cameras. The Tao-tai of the Constabulary has now taken up the matter and instructed the officers of the law to keep their eyes on these mischievous photographers, and bring them to justice.

Good Steaming.

By the courtesy of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, we are informed that an exceptionally fine passage from Singapore to Hongkong has just been accomplished by the "Blue Funnel" liner *Persseus*. This steamer left Singapore at 9 a.m. on Monday 9th inst. and arrived here at 10.30 a.m. on Thursday, the voyage thus occupying only just over four days and equalling the best time made by mail steamers.

Threw Opium to Prisoner.

A mild sensation was caused in the Police Court last Saturday, when, in the course of a certain case, Mr. Wood, the Second Magistrate, noticed one of the spectators in the Court-room throw a slip of paper to one of the prisoners in the dock. The Magistrate ordered the proceedings to be temporarily stopped and upon examination, the paper was found to contain two or three tiny bits of opium. Thereafter, the Court was cleared of the numerous loafers and hangers-on that daily fill the Court-rooms.

New Council Members.

H.M. the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Charles Montague Elé to be an Un-official Member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Edward Osborne.

H.M. the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Charles Henderson Rose to be an Un-official Member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Henry Koswick.

Hongkong Bills.

H. E. the Governor has given his assent on behalf of H. M. the King to the Ordinance to amend the Larceny Amendment Ordinance, 1909. The King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:

Ordinance No. 13 of 1911, entitled an Ordinance to correct certain references to previous Ordinances contained in the Ordinances passed in the years 1902 and 1903, and Ordinance No. 14 of 1911, entitled an Ordinance to further amend the Summary Offences Ordinance, 1845.

Recruits Desert Camps.

It has come to the notice of H. E. the Canton Viceroy that many recruits have repeatedly deserted their camps. His Excellency is of opinion that this state of affairs must have been brought about by the rumours circulated by the anarchists. His Excellency has accordingly instructed the Commander of the gendarmerie to despatch more men under his command to station in the centres of highways and waterways in order to keep a sharp lookout for these bad characters.

Words are like leaves, and, where they most abound, much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.

Major L. E. B. Dykes, R.G.A., having returned to duty on 11th inst., the unexpired portion of his leave, viz., 11th to 16th July, is cancelled.

The local Divorce Bill comes into operation in Singapore on January 1 next. A proclamation to this effect is published in the current issue of the Government Gazette.

It is understood that in Singapore official quarters a private sweepstakes was run on the new Governor. It is stated that Sir Walter Egerton fetched top price at \$17.

Correspondence with Public Offices.

Members of the public are requested to note that all

Virtue and vice had boundaries in old time, not to be passed.

Leave of Absence.

Privileges leave, on private affairs, to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to Capt. C. A. James, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, from 1st August to 29th September, 1911, inclusive.

A Shipping Change.

It is reported that it is the intention of the Peking Government to nationalize a big shipping company with branches in Hongkong, Shanghai and other places, which will probably involve the company changing its name.

Typhoon Warning.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 7.50 p.m.:—Manila, July 9, 5.30 p.m. Cyclone or Typhoon N.E. of Luzon moving N.N.W. or N.

The Circus.

The Hippodrome Circus performed before a packed house on Saturday evening. The fare provided was a treat and the whole audience was delighted. Yesterday, being Sunday, there was no performance. There will be a complete change to-night's programme.

Return of Brigand Chief.

The Canton authorities have received private information of the return to the Province of the notorious brigand Chief Luk Lan Ching, who figured so prominently in connection with the last outbreak in Canton. They instructed both the land and naval forces that a reward of \$10,000 is offered for the capture of or killing of the leader of banditti.

The Boatbuilders' Strike.

The latest development in connection with the shipbuilders' strike, which commenced a few days ago, is that some of the men returned to work but are out again owing to fresh demands on the men's part. The nature of these demands is that the owners shall not have more than two apprentices at one time and also that they shall not have more than two permanent employees, such as carpenters, etc., at one time.

The Director-General.

H. E. Tuan Fung, the Director-General of the Canton and Hankow and Szechuan-Hankow Railways, at first intended to proceed to Hunan to institute an enquiry into the railway affairs and to advise the gentry and merchants there not to oppose the action of the Government in nationalizing the railway. His Excellency has now changed his mind, and his present stay in Hankow will be a short one, as he will leave for Canton in a few days' time.

River Pirates to be Hunted Down.

News has reached Canton that Admiral Li Chun has almost completely wiped out the robbers and pirates from the Shun-tak district, and His Excellency has gone up to Wu-chow for the same purpose. Commander Wu has been instructed by Admiral Li to complete the work of hunting down the robbers and pirates in the Shun-Tak district. On the return of His Excellency, he will pay his attention to the Heng-shan district, which is also infested with these pests.

Health Statistics.

The weekly return, showing the number of cases of communicable diseases which have been notified during the past seven days in the Colony, state that the number of cases of bubonic plague reported is eight, six of which have ended fatally. All the persons involved were Chinese. There were also three cases of cholera all of which ended fatally, three cases of enteric, none of the sufferers dying, and three fatal cases of small-pox. All the reported cases were those in which Chinese were concerned. Since January 1st there have been 190 cases of bubonic plague, and 181 deaths. For the forty-eight hours ended at noon yesterday two cases of plague were notified, one from Tak Sing Lane and the other from the postmen's quarters at the rear of the Land Office. The latter was fatal.

Heaven's sovereign saves all beings but himself that hideous sight—a naked human heart.

We are informed by Messrs. E. S. Knobell & Co. that the Linggi Plantations, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 10.1d. per share.

Lieut. Schomborg has arrived in Taiping from India to take up the appointment of Company Commander, Malay States Guards, in the place of Capt. McCullum.

Soldier and Poet.

A Washington message says that Eugene F. Ware, ex-commissioner of pensions, soldier, poet, lawyer, and publicist, is dead.

Japan's New Tariff.

Japanese firms and individuals have within the past few months purchased foreign steamers to an aggregate extent of 80,000 tons, in anticipation of customs reforms.

Reducing Dust.

Fridy afternoon coolies were busily engaged in tarring the surface of Queen's Road. This measure should have the effect of reducing the dust nuisance which has become noticeable of late.

New Canal in Japan.

A canal to connect Tokyo and Yokohama is to be constructed by the Japan Harbour and Bay Investigation Society if official sanction is given to the project. There is no reason to believe that the authorities will offer any objection.

A Tragic End.

A man was sitting in the veranda of a house at No. 36, Stanley Street on Friday; when, somehow or other, he fell into the street. His prostrate body was picked up by an Indian policeman, but on the way to the station, the unfortunate man succumbed to his injuries.

Carnegy-van Vliet.

Mr. W. F. Carnegy, Assistant Surgeon Tan Tock Seng Hospital, and a son of the late Mr. J. F. Carnegy of Penang, was married at Singapore to Miss Anna Christiaan van Vliet, second daughter of the late Dr. van Vliet.

Malaria in Selangor.

The Kuala Lumpur health report shows 47 deaths from malaria for the month of June, a very high figure for the town. Dr. Gerrard is having special locality returns and an investigation made to show where the foci of the disease are, and the type.

An Audacious Fireman.

Jacob Cobain, a fireman on an oil-ship, went into the Police Club at 11 o'clock Tuesday night and assaulted one of the boys, tearing his jacket. This morning he was fined \$3 for the assault, \$2 for disorderly behaviour and was ordered to pay \$2 compensation.

Wedding in Penang.

At the Presbyterian Church on the 3rd inst., the Rev. Mr. Lawson officiating, Dr. George Waugh Scott, medical officer of Chengkat Salak, Kamuning and Heawood Estates, was married to Miss Grace Welsh Guthrie, of Arbroath.

Mr. W. B. Mitchie was best man and Mr. Thomas, the innkeeper, gave the bride away.

Theft on the Mongolia.

A pantryman on the s.s. Mongolia was charged in the Police Court on Wednesday with stealing a pound of coffee beans valued at 35 cents, the property of the Pacific Mail Company. The defendant was also alleged to have stolen 12 lbs. of bacon, which he snatched from between the legs of another person while the latter was having an argument with another. The case was remanded.

Typhoon Warning.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory at 4.05 p.m.:—Manila, July 11, 3.20 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon, Pacific Ocean, about half-way between the Mariana Islands and Luzon, direction unknown. A later typhoon warning received at the Manila Observatory at 8.30 p.m. says:—Manila, July 11, 7.10 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon N. of Formosa, moving N.W.

Fire Caused by Electricity.

On the evening of the 9th inst., a very old white nut tree growing by the side of a lane inside the Provincial Treasurer's yamen in Canton presented an unusual spectacle. Its trunk was in flames. Several hoses were applied to the tree and eventually the fire was put out. Foul play was suspected, but nothing of a suspicious nature was discovered. Nevertheless all the bark of the other trees in the department was chopped off as a preventive against incendiarism. Some Chinese scientists concluded that the fire must have been caused by electricity.

Boating Accident.

On the night of the 11th inst., two boats belonging to the soldiers under the command of Admiral Li Chau, who is cruising up the West River on a hunt for pirates and robbers, sank in the waters of Kam-chuk. The cause of the accident was that the two boats had been overloaded and consequently went down. The gun-boat Po-Pik stationed in the vicinity at the time put up steam and went to the rescue, but arrived too late.

Nought treads so silent as the foot of time. Hence we mistake our Autumn for our prime.

A resident of the Wyndham Hotel reports to the Police that someone stole a \$10 bill from a handbag which was lying under his bed.

Mr. Symonds of Yam Seng is expected to return to Taiping in about a week's time. He has undergone, successfully, a dangerous operation.

A farewell titia to Dr. J. C. Ferguson, who is leaving shortly for Peking, was given on Friday at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, by the U.S. Consul-General, Dr. A. P. Wilder.

A telegram from the Hague, dated June 27, to Java papers states that a bill has been introduced having for its object the throwing open of interport-steamer services in Netherlands India to foreign vessels.

A Big Fire.

A big conflagration occurred at Hollow, in Samshui on Tuesday, and over forty houses were burnt. The cause of the fire was the overturning of a kerosine lamp.

Carnegy-van Vliet.

Mr. W. F. Carnegy, Assistant Surgeon Tan Tock Seng Hospital, and a son of the late Mr. J. F. Carnegy of Penang, was married at Singapore to Miss Anna Christiaan van Vliet, second daughter of the late Dr. van Vliet.

Retirement of Dr. H. N. Ridley.

There is universal regret that Dr. H. N. Ridley, M.A., F.R.S., the Director of the Botanical Gardens, Singapore, is shortly retiring from Government service after a brilliant career.

Malaria in Selangor.

The Kuala Lumpur health report shows 47 deaths from malaria for the month of June, a very high figure for the town. Dr. Gerrard is having special locality returns and an investigation made to show where the foci of the disease are, and the type.

An Audacious Fireman.

Jacob Cobain, a fireman on an oil-ship, went into the Police Club at 11 o'clock Tuesday night and assaulted one of the boys, tearing his jacket. This morning he was fined \$3 for the assault, \$2 for disorderly behaviour and was ordered to pay \$2 compensation.

"Cicely's" Handsome Dividends.

"Cicely" has declared a final dividend of 51.1d. per cent. on the preference, making 205 for the year. On the ordinary shares 50 per cent. is declared, making 200 for the year. A special reserve is formed of \$3,000; and the sum of \$1,000 is carried forward. The estimated crop for the year is 200,000 lbs.

French National Fete.

From the offices of French firms in the colony Friday the tri-colour was flown, the occasion being the celebration of the French National Fete, the fourteenth of July being the anniversary of the day when the Bastille was taken by the French revolutionaries. The French Consul was at home to-day to callers, who came to give the usual congratulations.

Introduction of New Notes.

As the results of the run made on the Taiching Bank, the Communication Bank and the Official Specie Department by the people in Canton for the redemption of the notes of issue, the Ministry of Finance has asked the Canton Viceroy to have all those notes circulated in the Province collected and cancelled as the Ministry intends to introduce a new form of notes sometime next year.

Goddess of Mercy.

Friday being the anniversary of the birth of the Goddess of Mercy, all the Chinese womenfolk are busily engaged in offering sacrifices. Last night all the joss paper shops were bombarded by women for joss materials, and as a consequence they reaped a good harvest. There was also a procession to-day in connection with the celebration of the occasion.

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VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

America Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,464, A. G. Steven, 11th July—San Francisco 13th July, Nitrate, Provisions and Gen.—T. K. K.
Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,844, F. Sembill, 18th July—Sandakan 7th July, Timber and Gen.—M. & Co.
Canada Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,750, K. Mori, 19th July—Shanghai 10th July, Gen.—O. S. K.
Choy Sang, Br. s.s., 1,424, Courtney, 14th July—Canton 13th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Cougar, Br. s.s., 2,865, Wm. Authorland, 18th July—Meli 6th July, Coal.—M. B. K.
Daiji Maru, Jap. s.s., 890, 11 Murayama, 12th July—Swatow 11th July, Gen.—O. F. K.
Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,039, S. Robinson, 13th July—Vancouver 23rd June and Shanghai 10th July, Mail and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Glenagle, Br. s.s., 2,999, Graves, 13th July—Rangoon and Singapore 8th July, Gen.—Chinese.
Habits, Nor. s.s., 1,065, G. Søborg, 12th July—Bangkok via Swallow 3rd July, Rice and Gen.—C. S. N. & Co.
Hajoi, Fr. s.s., 730, G. Bauhier, 8th July—Haiphong via Pakhoi 6th July, Gen.—A. R. Mart.
Hunyang, Br.s.s., 1,207, G. J. Spinck, 29th June—Nanchang 21st June, Fons and Oil.—B. S.
Keng Wai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, F. Nicolaisen, 11th July—Bangkok 3rd July, Teakwood and Rice.—B. & S.
Knight Companion, Br. s.s., 1,715, John Kendall, 11th July—Meli 9th July, Coal.—G. & Co.
Kwang Lee, Chi. s.s., 1,408, Pratt, 13th July—Canton 13th July, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Loong Sang, Br. s.s., 1,781, G. W. Leask, 11th July—Manila 8th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Luchow, Br. s.s., 1,215, W. Baddeley, 14th July—Swatow 13th July, Gen.—B. & S.
Mattang, Br. s.s., 1,114, G. S. Wijall, 10th July—Sandakan 4th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Verapi, Br. s.s., 1,480, E. Uddall, 10th July—Singapore 4th July, Sugar.—Kin Ty Loon & Co.
Yankee, Br. s.s., 1,480, E. Uddall, 10th July—Orcos Bay 3rd June, and Palo Santo 3rd July, Kew Ing oil.—A. P. & Co.
Michael J. Hobbs, Ger. s.s., 917, J. Peterken, 11th July—Singapore 8th July, Sugar.—J. & Co.
Nakon, Br. s.s., 68, Davis, 7th July—Swatow 11th May, Ballast.—Order.
Namisang, Br. s.s., 2,591, P. M. B. Lake, 11th July—Koh 5th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Nor, Br. s.s., 4,170, G. Phillips, 14th July—London via Ports 3rd June, Gen.—P. O. S. N. Co.
Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 987, H. Mathins, 11th July—Haiphong and Hoihow 13th July, Gen.—B. & S.
Suruga, Br. s.s., 3,747, H. S. Rist, 13th July—Keeling 11th July, Gen.—D. & Co.
Peter Borg, Rus. s.s., 2,173, F. Albrecht, 13th July—Fu Shaw 11th July, Ten.—Brailly.
Pontong, Br. s.s., 397, W. Botevahr, 13th July—Bangkok and Swatow 12th July, Gen.—B. & S.
Prinz Sigismund, Ger. s.s., 1,844, F. Breining, 13th July—Sydney 21st June, Gen.—M. & Co.
Sabine Rickmers, Dutch s.s., 573, D. P. Buoye, 12th July—Tamsui 10th July, Ballast.—A. P. Co.
Shantung, Br. s.s., 1,869, J. Robinson, 9th July—Honolulu 7th July, Gen.—B. & S.
Tumba Maru, Jap. s.s., 6,183, K. Noda, 9th July—Seattle, Wash. 6th June, Coal, Flour, &c.—N. Y. K.
Taming, Br. s.s., 1,860, G. H. Pennefather, 11th July—Manila 10th July, Hemp and Sugar.—B. & S.
Vestfold, Nor. s.s., 1,112, Porsen, 8th July—Bangkok, 1st July, Rice.—C. S. S. Ltd.

SAILING VESSELS

Eclipse, Br. 4-masted Barque, 2,996, White, 29th June—Canton 28th June, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 1/98

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8518

星期二月六六年三號

SATURDAY, JULY 15 1911.

六月五日

英港七月十五日

\$20 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

HOME RACING.

ECLIPSE STAKES.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

London, July 4, 4.50 p.m.

In the race for the Eclipse Stakes, the result was as follows:

Swynford 1

Lemberg 2

Pietri 3

NEW CHINESE CRUISER.

LAUNCHED AT BARROW.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

London, July 14, 4.50 p.m.

The new Chinese protected cruiser was launched at Barrow-in-Furness to-day. She has a displacement of 2,460 tons and possesses 6,000 horse-power, indicating a twenty-knot speed.

She is armed with two six-inch and four four-inch guns, with ten smaller guns and two torpedo tubes.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HOME RACING.

ECLIPSE STAKES.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]

London, July 14, 2.15 p.m.

Amongst the probable starters for the Eclipse Stakes is Placidus with Clark up.

RESULT OF ECLIPSE.

London, July 14, 12.30 p.m.

The result of the race for the Eclipse Stakes was as follows:

Swynford 1

Lemberg 2

Pietri 3

The betting was 10 to 1 against Swynford, 9 to 4 against Lemberg and 100 to 6 Pietri.

Seven started.

The race was won by four lengths, and there were four lengths between second and third. Swynford got first away and led throughout.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL CUP.

London, July 14, 8.45 p.m.

The betting on the Liverpool Cup result is as follows:

5 to 1 against Decision.

6 to 1 Persist.

6 to 1 Eurodes Atty.

100 to 8 Star of Doon.

100 to 7 Rath Lea.

CHARLES O'MALLEY SCRATCHED.

London, 6.50 p.m.

Charles O'Malley, which was amongst the probables, with Donoghue up, has been scratched.

RESULT OF STEWARDS' CUP.

London, July 14, 8.45 p.m.

The result of the race for the Stewards' Cup was:

Cigar 1

(?) Pour Ironmask II Sun, 2

Levanger 3

The betting was 100 to 8 against Cigar, 100 to 6 against the second horse and 20 to 1 against the third.

FOREST FIRES IN CANADA.

UNTOLD DISASTER.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]

London, July 14, 8 a.m.

From Ottawa it is reported that the forest fires (consequent upon the heat wave in America) have caused the greatest disaster for half a century in the history of the country in the new mining country in Northern Ontario, Canada.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

THE AGREEMENT.

The modifying clause mentioned in our telegram of date 11th inst. is the only important alteration to be made in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

TRAPPED LIKE RATS.

Many of the miners in the Porcupine district have been trapped like rats in the wooden shafts of the workings.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

IN WATER TO THE NECK.

Crowds of refugees from the Porcupine region are standing in water up to the neck, awaiting boats to come to their delivery.

At least two hundred people were drowned through becoming benumbed during their immersion in the lakes and streams.

A TERRIBLE DEATH ROLL.

The total death roll, which has been estimated at four hundred, is not regarded as being excessive in the estimate.

DEATH OF EARL CRANBROOK.

London, July 14, 8 a.m.

The death is announced of Earl Cranbrook.

The Earl of Cranbrook was born in 1839. He was M.P. for Rye from 1868 to 1880 in the Conservative interest and M.P. for the County of Kent from 1884 to 1892. His heir is Lord Medway.]

SPANISH TROOPS.

London, July 14, 11.35 p.m.

Five hundred more Spanish troops have been landed at Larache.

THE WELSH REJOICINGS.

A CALAMITY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]

London, July 14, 1.25 p.m.

At Alcazar on Wednesday the Spaniards arrested a servant of the French Consul on his master's doorway.

The Consul was unable to obtain his servant's release.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

THE AGREEMENT.

The modifying clause mentioned in our telegram of date 11th inst. is the only important alteration to be made in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]

London, July 14, 1.25 p.m.

A system of wireless telegraphy has been established between Fez and Tangier, the Sultan of Morocco being the first to send a message.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LORD KITCHENER'S FUTURE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]

London, July 15, 12.20 a.m.

Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener has again made a long call at the Foreign Office.

LAUNCHED AT BARROW.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]

London, July 15, 7.55 a.m.

The now Chinese cruiser Ying-sui, of 2,500 tons displacement

was launched at Barrow-in-Furness.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

THE ELCHO SHIELD.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]

London, July 15, 12.20 a.m.

At the Bisley Rifle Meeting, the competition for the Elcho Shield resulted as follows:

England 1644

Ireland 1618

Scotland 1583

THE WELSH REJOICINGS.

A CALAMITY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]

London, July 14, 1.25 p.m.

During the rejoicings attendant upon the Investiture of the Prince of Wales, a tar-filled boat was prematurely fired at Llandudno.

One man was drowned and two were injured, one of them critically.

WIRELESS" STARTED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]

London, July 14, 1.25 p.m.

A system of wireless telegraphy has been established between

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TOGO AT ROSYTH.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]

London, July 15, 7.55 a.m.

Admiral Togo of Japan proceeded to Fife to inspect the Rosyth Naval Base.

NEW CHINESE CRUISER.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]

London, July 15, 7.55 a.m.

The now Chinese cruiser Ying-sui,

was launched at Barrow-in-Furness.

AGITATORS IN PEKING.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]

London, July 15, 7.55 a.m.

The revised Agreement between Great Britain and Japan,

signed in London on the 13th inst.,

contains an additional clause that

"should either Party conclude

Treaty of general arbitration

with a third Power, it is agreed

that nothing in this Agreement

shall entail upon such Party the

obligation to go to war with the

Power with whom such Treaty is

in force."

The preamble says that the

English and Japanese Govern-

ments, having in view the im-

portant changes in the situation

that have occurred since the

Agreement of 1905 was made,

believe that a revision of its

terms, responding to such changes,

will contribute to general stability

and repose.

The Agreement will come into

force immediately and will re-

main in force for ten years.

There are no other modifications

in the Agreement except that the

article recognising Japan's para-

mounty in Korea is omitted.

The first forecast of this year's

rice-harvest in Formosa estimates

the output at 2,421,984 koku,

an estimated increase of 32,810 koku

as compared with the harvest of

last year.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

PRINCE CHING.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]

London, July 15, 7.55 a.m.

Prince Ching

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000.
RESERVE FUND 10,000,000
Sterling £1,000,000 at 2% 10,000,000
Silver 10,250,000
RESCUE LIABILITY OF PRO. PHO. \$1,250,000
PHOTOGRAPH \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. Henry Kewick—Chairman
G. H. Medhurst, Esq.—Deputy Chairman
F. H. Armitage, Esq.—C. J. Lehmann, Esq.
G. Balloch, Esq.—F. Lieb, Esq.
A. Forbes, Esq.—H. Shellin, Esq.
G. Friedland, Esq.—E. A. Sieb, Esq.
C. S. Oubrey, Esq.—

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. STABB.
MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY

AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at \$3 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3½ per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 3½ per cent.

Wm. DICKSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,850,000

Head Offices—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies

TOKIO. HANKOW.

KOBE. TIENSIN.

OSAKA. PEKIN.

NAGASAKI. NEWchwang.

LONDON. DALNY.

LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.

NEW YORK. ANTUNG.

SAN FRANCISCO LIAOYANG.

HONOLULU. MUKDEN.

BOMBAY. TIE-LING.

SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:

For 12 months 4 per cent. per

" 6 " 3½ "

" 1 " 2½ "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANK-

ING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Gold \$3,260,000

RESERVE FUND...Gold \$8,250,000

Gold \$6,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:

60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE:

36, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL & COUNTY BANK,

LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS

ALL OVER THE

WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every

Description of Banking and Ex-

change Business, receives money on

Current Account at the rate of 2 per

cent. per annum on daily balances and

accepts Fixed Deposits at the following

rates:

For 19 months 4 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3½ "

" 3 " 2½ "

GEO. HOGG,

Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 29th Feb., 1911. [19]

Banks

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY

PAID-UP Sh. Taels 7,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow
Kohki Peking Singapore Tientsin
Tsinan Tsingtau Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S

BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON

AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DIRIGENT GESELL-

SCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current

Account. DEPOSITS received on terms

which may be learned on application.

Every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHEIDT,

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Mar. 1911. [2]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed 1,125,000

Paid Up 562,000

Reserve Fund 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, The Strand, London, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta Galle.

Colombo Singapore.

Howrah Penang.

Madras Kota Bahru, Kelantan.

Karachi Kuala Lumpur, P.M.S.

Hongkong Hongkong.

Colombo Shanghai.

Kandy.

AGENTS IN JAPAN:

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

BANKERS:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

EVERY description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

Stocks and Shares bought and sold

on account of Constituents. Letters of

Credit granted on Agents and Corre-

spondents all over the world.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts at 2 per cent. per annum on

Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits

as under:

For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3½ "

" 12 " 4 "

F. C. MACDONALD,

1260] Acting Manager.

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSUR-

ANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.

J. A. Marley, Esq., Managing Director.

A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.

S. B. Neill, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

A strong British Corporation Registered under

Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance

Companies Acts, England.

Insurance in Force £37,853,653.00

Assets £4,415,250.00

Income for Year £366,550.00

Insurance Fund £6,116,812.00

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq.—District Manager.

B. W. TATE, Esq.—District Secretary.

Hongkong, Canton, Macao and the Philippines.

Alexandra Building.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.

Advisory Board, Hongkong: Sir Paul Chater, Kt.,

C.M.G., T. F. Holland, Esq., C. J. Lefferts, Esq.,

Hongkong, 5th January, 1911.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA

THEATRE.

LONDON'S CORONATION

PICTURES

taken especially for the

VICTORIA

will be shown every night until

further notice.

COLLIERS SISTERS

</div

THE TIN POSITION.

Outlook for the Future of the Industry.

Production Must Expand.

The "Financial Times" of June 7 writes:—Tin is reported to have been dealt in yesterday morning on the basis £220 per ton for cash, thus creating a fresh record, this price comparing with the highest of £215 reached in the 1906 boom. Later in the day there was a relapse to £214 per ton in the cash quotation, but the forward price closed with an advance at £192 10s. per ton. No one pretends that this new record is the direct outcome of the relation between supply and demand. It is rather the reflection of an oversold condition of the metal market, and on the necessary repurchases being completed, cash prices will be adjusted more closely to those ruling for forward delivery. What is more seriously engaging the attention of those interested in the industry is the outlook for the future. An examination of the position suggests that prospects are favourable to producers. For the ten years ended 1909 production went ahead rapidly, but it has been quite absorbed by consumption; indeed, last year it actually fell below deliveries to the extent of nearly 4,000 tons.

Demand and Supply.

Since the close of the past year the encroachment of demand upon supply has become further accentuated, although the latest statistics do not show so great a stringency as was apparent a month ago, the total visible supplies on June 1 being 16,300 tons, in contrast with 14,700 tons on May 1. At the same time, the current figures, compared with those of a year ago, show the considerable decline of 3,600 tons. This decline is due to numerous causes. Firstly, a restriction of output in the Federated Malay States. Owing to the demands of the rubber industry, which is able to offer higher wages and more congenial surroundings, the mines have had to put up with a declining labour force; while it is suggested that the enhanced price of the commodity has resulted in the native tributaries slackening their efforts as their income can be maintained with less work. Further, it must not be forgotten that many of the richer deposits have become exhausted. Then there has been an enormous increase in consumption, in which the erection of a large number of new tin plate mills has played its part. The demands of the latter class of consumer, both in South Wales and in America have of late fallen off somewhat, for which excess production may be partially responsible. On the other hand, it is believed that manufacturers' stocks of the raw material have, in view of the high price, been kept at an exceptionally low level, and with good bookings on hand for well into the autumn, buyers will have to come forward more freely. Consumption in America appears likely to be slow, in view of the industrial position there, although some stringency may arise owing to the turning back of supplies in order to meet the shortage in London.

Consumption of the Metal.

On the economic law that high prices check consumption, it is frequently argued that the tin-plate industry will be checked, and that quotation will come down with a run. In this case, however, the law by no means applies. The tin-plate industry absorbs only a certain proportion of the tin produced, and this proportion in turn bears only a certain relation to the output of plates. Consequently the rise in the commodity has to be very large to appreciably affect the manufactured article. The position with respect to the consumption of metals generally is good; hence there seems reason to expect that the present increment in tin consumption will continue. On this assumption it would appear that the current year's deliveries will call for some 10,000 tons, as against 107,300 tons last year, which means either that stocks must be depleted to a dangerously low level or that producing countries must expand their production. Can they do so? To some extent they probably can. Exceptional rains and improved transport facilities induce authorities to look for a substantially increased supply from Bolivia, while Australia, South

Africa, Cornwall and Nigeria may be expected to make every effort to take advantage of the improved level of prices. But in no direction are there indications of much early increase.

With regard to the Malay States, the conditions that affected last year's results still hold good. Therefore, it would seem that any increase can at best add but little to the visible supply. From the speculative standpoint an important consideration is the fact that the market cannot for some months yet find relief in the shape of production stimulated by high prices. In those circumstances, the syndicate, which was induced to secure control by knowledge that the demand exceeded the supply to the extent of several thousand tons, and whose operations have been assisted by the speculative position, is hardly likely to relax its hold.

RECIPROCITY BILL WILL PASS.

Washington, June 12.—"Reciprocity will go through the Senate all right," said Senator Lodge of Massachusetts at the White House to-day. "Whether the Root amendment goes through is not so material. Even if it does not, the agreement will be just as effective."

Senator Lodge said he had abandoned his idea of offering an amendment for the protection of fishermen in his State.

That the Root amendment to the Canadian reciprocity agreement will certainly be voted down in the Senate, is confidently stated this morning by the "World's" Washington correspondent, who gives the result of a poll of the Senators. This is not complete, but is convincing as far as it goes. The fact that President Taft has declared himself against the amendment must gain all the more weight from the frankness with which he admits that it is not a clear violation of the terms of the agreement. Nevertheless, he opposes it, as he said in his Chicago speech, since it might conceivably imperil the passage of the bill in the Canadian Parliament. What the Root amendment aims at, in fact, is the abolition of export duties on wood pulp and paper which may be paid by any Canadian provincial government. It is easy to see that this might be taken in Canada, whether seriously or for political purposes simply, as an attempt on our part to dictate, in any event, it would be going outside the strict terms of the agreement; and when two countries have agreed in a given matter, it is as important as it would be in the case of an understanding between two gentlemen that neither should undertake to introduce new matter. That is clearly the ground of the President's opposition to the Root amendment, and it is sufficient to call for the voting down of it which now seems assured. —"N. Y. Evening Post."

CHINESE PAPER MONEY.

The Chinese Government has decided upon a reform of its monetary system, and to bring with it will establish Imperial printing works in Peking. These will cost, together equipment, about £400,000. They have been designed by an American architect, and the primary object of the new establishment is to produce a uniform system of bank notes. According to the "Münchner Nachrichten," China's paper money system is very complicated, and equally inconvenient. Each province has its own money, and this is not current beyond the provinces of issue, thereby reminding us of the iron money of the Spartans.

The new printing press at Peking may be taken, we read, as the beginning of a very important reform. For two years Dr. Chen has been in America studying the bank note system of the United States. The Peking printing works will be based on the model of the State Printing Works of Washington, and Dr. Chen hopes to have his establishment in Peking in working order two years hence, when Parliament will be inaugurated. Two American engravers have been engaged, and they will proceed to Peking to instruct Chinese artists in the western methods of engraving on metals or stone.

ADULTERATION OF COTTON.

The following is a translation of the essential portions of a recent dispatch from the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce to all the Industrial Taotais of the empire, prohibiting the adulteration of cotton.

On the 28th day of the fourth moon of the 3rd year of Haun Tung (May 26, 1911) were received a petition from the Peiyang (North) Merchants' Education Society,

JAPAN IN KOREA.**Rights of British Subjects.**

A Parliamentary Paper [Od. 517] was issued on June 10 containing correspondence respecting the ownership of land and mines by British subjects in Korea. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the annexation of Korea by Japan on August 20, 1910, the Japanese Government issued a declaration setting forth that:

Foreigners resident in Korea will, so far as conditions permit, enjoy the same rights and immunities as in Japan proper, and the protection of their legally-acquired rights, subject in all cases to the jurisdiction of Japan.

Request for Assurances.

For reasons that at the time were explained at some length in "The Times" this was not considered quite satisfactory by British and other foreign subjects interested in Korea. On December 19 last Sir Edward Grey wrote as follows to the Japanese Ambassador in London:

With regard to the questions of land tenure and of the ownership and working of mines, in view of the fact that the privileges enjoyed by British subjects in Korea in the past were different from and materially greater than those accorded by the Japanese Government to foreign residents in the neighbouring Empire, it would seem only fair that the former should not be placed in a less favourable position than heretofore in consequence of the annexation. In the circumstances, his Majesty's Government cannot accept as satisfactory a mere assurance that British land or mine owners in Korea will be no worse off than similar persons in Japan, and they attach the greatest importance to obtaining a specific undertaking on the part of the Japanese Government that British subjects in Korea shall not be interfered with either in respect of their property or of the privileges they now enjoy attaching and as a consequence of such ownership.

Japanese Reply.
The assurances asked for the Japanese Government showed themselves quite ready to give, and on February 16 last Mr. Katz wrote to Sir Edward Grey:

As regards the desired undertaking that the British subjects owning land or mines in Korea shall not be interfered with either in respect of their property or of privileges they now enjoy attaching to, and as a consequence of, such ownership, the Imperial Government are firmly decided to abide by their declaration given at the time of the annexation assuring protection of the legally-acquired rights of foreigners in Korea. They fully recognize that the British owners of land or mines in Korea shall have a right to hold and dispose of such property without being subjected to the conditions and restrictions provided for in the Japanese law for alien land ownership of April 12 last or in the law of mining in actual operation in Japan proper. With regard to the mining rights obtained by British subjects by virtue of special agreements, all the terms of such agreements are confirmed, all the rights and privileges thereby granted will be duly maintained and respected.

The Imperial Government are not aware of any privilege, other than those covered by the foregoing assurances, which British subjects actually enjoy as attaching to, and in consequence of, their ownership. If, however, there are any such privileges in contemplation of the British Government, it is desired that they will be enumerated in order to prevent possible misunderstanding for the future, and to enable the Imperial Government to consider if, in those respects, any assurance could justly be given.

It may be added that, as regards the capacity of foreigners to acquire landed property and mining rights in Korea, the Imperial Government, while naturally unable to bind themselves for all time, are again well disposed to maintain, at least for the present, the existing laws granting such capacity to foreigners.

Prepaid Advertisements.

25 WORDS \$1 for 3 insertions or \$2 for one week.

A 4-ROOMED HOUSE to be let Upper Level. Fully Furnished. Apply "HARBOUR VIEW," of Hongkong Telegraph. [1254]

JAPANESE PERMANENT IMMIGRANTS.

Figures from the immigration division of the Manila custom house show that of all immigrants into the islands the Japanese are the most permanent. During the past fiscal year they have come into the number of 758, an increase of 206 over the influx of the preceding fiscal year, and of the number already here only 82 left the islands. Unlike the Chinese, the most of them come in listed as farmers, carpenters and labourers. Ninety other Japanese entered Manila during the year, but owing to their having been here before they are classed as non-immigrants.

Chinese immigration this year over last shows an increase of 150, although 3,935 old Chinese residents returned. Of other nationalities, an average of about one-half are non-immigrants and immigrants, half of whom are tourists. An average of about 15 East Indians arrive every month, most of whom take positions as watchmen and an average of 30 Belgian and French sisters arrive monthly to take the place of the same number who return to their countries for a few years, a system that is worked not only among the Catholic sisters but among the priests as well.

The largest number of outgoing non-immigrants is among the Chinese who leave Manila on an average of 616 a month, even 7,500 having left for China in the past fiscal year.

SINGAPORE PROPERTY SALES.

The following Singapore properties were disposed of by auction at Powell and Co.'s sole room, recently for account of the estate of E. J. Rahamin, deceased:—Freehold land and house No. 26, Bukit Timah Road, 6th milestone, area 8 acres, E. A. Swan \$3,600. Freehold land and house No. 676, off Gaylang Road, area 30,210 square feet, Chia Looch Theam \$3,100. Leasehold land and house No. 208, Queen Street, area 8,861 square feet, lease with 26 years to run, quit rent \$3. Monthly rent \$40. Shaik Omar bin Mohamed \$3,900. Freshhold building land fronting Serangoon Road and Lavender Street, area 304,218 square feet, J. A. Elias \$17,500. Freehold building land fronting Balestier Road, adjacent to Serangoon Road, area 102,736 square feet, Syed Ahmad bin Yahay \$3,300. Total \$31,400. For other accounts:—Six freehold allotments at Gaylang Road, 3rd mile, total area 12,027 square feet, Assan Mohamed \$850. The steam launch Heather Bell, the property of the late T. Mackie, Low Choon Guan \$2,000.

STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

YAUMATI.

Established 1800.

THE only successful Steam Laundry in the Far East. The only Laundry in the Colony under European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery. Flannels and underwear washed by skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning & speciality. Depot No. 4, Beaconsfield Avenue, Tel. K32.

R. WOOD,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Mar. 1911. [1021]

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Intimations

NORTH BOUND.						
1st Class Fares					Thurs.	Sun.
\$40	{ Shanghai (Steamer)Lv. Dairen (")Ar.				Sat.	Tues.
Y14.50	{ (S.M.R. Train)Lv. Mukden (")Ar.	6.00 a.m.			Sun.	Wed.
Y11.50	{ Changchun (")Lv. Dairen (")Ar.	1.50 p.m.	2.05 "	"	Thurs.	Fri.
R 9.60	{ (Russian Train)Lv. Harbin (")Ar.	8.30 "	9.30 "	"	Mon.	Thurs.
		9.10 a.m.			State Express from St. Pet's for Moscow.	State Express from Moscow for St. Pet's.

SOUTH BOUND.

SOUTH BOUND.						
					State Express from St. Pet's for Moscow.	State Express from Moscow for St. Pet's.
R 9.60	{ Harbin (Russian train)Lv. Changchun (")Ar.	11.20 a.m.	8.25 p.m.	"	Mon.	Wed.
Y11.50	{ (S.M.R. Train)Lv. Mukden (")Ar.	10.30 "	5.10 a.m.	Tues.	Thurs.	Sat.
Y14.50	{ Changchun (")Lv. Dairen (")Ar.	5.25 "	1.30 p.m.	"	"	"
Y40.00	{ (Steamer)Lv. Shanghai (")Ar.	Noon	12.00 p.m.	Wed.	"	Sun.

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes ahead of the S.M.R. Time. For instance, 6 p.m. by the former is 6.37 p.m. by the latter.

Supplementary Charges on DAIREN-CHANGCHUN Service.

EXPRESS EXTRA FEE\$3.00 SLEEPING CAR SUPPLEMENT.....\$5.00

TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's railway and steamer tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car & Express Trains Co., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, and Reisebüro der Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add.: "Yamato") at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Fushun and Changchun, all under the Company's management.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY DAIREN.

Tel. Add. "Mantetsu." Codes: A.B.C. 6th. Ed. A. I. & Lieber's

FUSHUN COAL THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.

Output 3,500 tons per day.

Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Newchwang and Tientsin Depots and also at Chofoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT.**SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.**

Tel. Add. "Mantetsu." Codes: A. B. C. 6th. Ed. A. I. & Lieber's Agents: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD Hongkong, 23rd April, 1911. [1025]

PER S.S. "LUTZOW"

1016]

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF SIMON ARZT CIGARETTES.

G. PRIEN, Hongkong Hotel Building.

Phone 174.

WANG HING, Jeweller.

1016] THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF SILVER WARE IN THE COLONY.

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whiskies.

For over 30 Years WATSON'S 'E' has maintained the reputation of the FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY in the FAR EAST.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1911.

DAY BY DAY.

The man who looks for an easy job is very apt to find it—and that's the last of him.

The German Mail which left Hongkong on June 15 was scuttled in London on July 14th.

A Changchun despatch states that Russia is increasing her troops on the frontier on the ground that the mounted bandits are in great numbers there.

The engagements of the Bishop of Victoria for to-morrow are:—11 a.m., preach at St. John's Cathedral; 6.30 p.m., preach at the Peak Church.

"A horseman's truest friend," said the lover of animals. "He's more like a relation than a friend," replied Farmer Corn-tossel. "He makes me think of my boy Josh—allus ready to eat an' liable to kick if you put him to work."

The "T. of M." is responsible for the following. A young planter having called in the doctor said:—"Now, Sir, I want no more trifling. My illness is serious, and I want you to strike at the root of my disease." "I shall do it," said the doctor, and lifting his walking stick, he smashed to atoms the whisky decanter which stood on the table.

The Bernese Milk Film.

The beautiful coloured film of the milk industry in the Alps will again be shown at the Victoria Theatre next week.

Typhoon Signal.
A red cone pointing downwards and a drum below were hoisted this morning, indicating a typhoon more than 300 miles away from the Colony in the south easterly direction.

Unlawful Possession of Dynamite.

Inspector Langley, of the Water Police, charged a sampan man at the Magistracy this morning with being in unlawful possession of 50 lbs. of dynamite. The case was remanded till Wednesday morning, bail being allowed in the sum of \$300.

Typhoon Warnings.

The American Consulate General, in Hongkong, received the following telegrams from the Manila Observatory at 5.30 p.m. yesterday and at 9.20 this morning:

Cyclone or typhoon crossing northern Luzon moving W.N.W.
Cyclone or typhoon W. of Aparsi moving W.N.W.

Canton-Kowloon Railway.
The police force organized for the protection of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, is composed of 125 men who have already completed their course of training. They are being quartered in the temple of the "God of Fire." The force will be divided into companies for patrolling purposes in the railway stations from Canton to Shek Lung. For Shek Lung onward, another force will be formed shortly.

The Victoria Theatre.

The magnificent films of the Coronation celebrations in London and of the Investiture of the Prince of Wales will be shown for the first time in Hongkong at the Victoria Theatre to-night. Considering the marvellously short time in which this enterprising management has succeeded in getting these films prepared and forwarded from Europe, it is certain that the public of Hongkong will take full opportunity of going to the Victoria Theatre to see these pictures.

Fortification of Canton.

The authorities in Canton are doing their best to transform the city into an impregnable stronghold. It is their intention to establish a fort outside the small northern gate of the city. The two old forts situated in the east and west of the city will be fortified and guarded by soldiers stationed there. In front of these two fortresses, a deep ditch will be dug. It is generally believed that the improvements effected in the fortifying facilities of Canton have been prompted by the recent outbreak.

Chefoo.

The declaration of infection issued against Report of Chefoo has been withdrawn by the Superintendent of Customs and the Consular Body.

Tenders.

Tenders for the repair of the No. 1 Police launch, which was recently seriously damaged by fire in port and starboard bunkers, are now in acceptance. Also for repairs to No. 2 Fire Float.

Malaysia Rubber Co.

The Malaysia Rubber Company states that in response to the prospectus published by it over 80 per cent. of the issue was subscribed for by the public, the underwriters taking the balance. The directors have gone to allotment on these terms.

Theft.

A report has been received by the Police that last night, \$47 in money and a pair of trousers were stolen from No. 13, Wing Fung Street.

Plague Return.

During the 24 hours ended at noon yesterday four cases of plague were reported in the Colony, bringing the total number of cases occurring since the beginning of the year up to 204.

A Missing Bicycle.

A man went to a bicycle store in Canton Road the other day and hired a machine valued at \$105. It has not yet been returned. Probably, the man is still riding the machine!

Coming Police Court**Proceedings.**

A European named Braun, employed at a sugar-boiler at Jardine's Refinery, appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazelton at the Police Court this morning with his head swathed in bandages, which plainly suggested rough treatment.

His appearance in Court was in answer to summons by the chief engineer of the s.s. Charles Hardouin. Some sort of an affair seems to have arisen at Wan Chai last night, the nature of which has not been disclosed. The case will come on shortly at the Magistracy. Mr. H. Gardiner will appear for the engineer and Mr. M. Leader Harris will represent the sugar-house man.

The Duke of Connaught's Statue.

Seeing the statue of the Duke of Connaught opposite the Blake Pier being surrounded by scaffolding, on which a number of coolies were busily engaged, led our representative to make inquiries as to the reason thereof. The Director of Public Works, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, courteously gave us the required information.

"We are putting the statue of the Duke of Connaught on a better pedestal than the present one," he said. "We think this will improve the appearance of the statue but it will be re-erected in practically the same spot that it now occupies."

"Then, it is not true, as has been said, that it will be placed in Statue Square?" queried our representative.

"No," was the reply.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Yesterday, we drew attention in our Day by Day column to the fact that the residents in the house above the workshop, 341 Queen's Road West, had been ordered to remove on account of the dangerous state of the building. Visiting the place our representative was informed that during the night of Thursday over forty persons were sleeping in one apartment. During the night two or three of the beams gave way and a portion of the roof fell in. A Chinese woman was asleep just under that portion of the roof and how she escaped injury she cannot say. She told our representative that she thought herself fortunate.

There is no doubt about it—the house is at present unsafe, but the inmates are in a sad plight. They are willing to comply with the order to remove but are unable to find another residence. The roof is at present supported by bamboo, and under its doubtful shelter the number of persons will have to spend another night or two. A large number of residents in Yee Yick Street, Kennedy Town, have also been ordered to move.

COMPANY MEETING.**National Bank of China, Ltd.**

An extraordinary general meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd., was held this afternoon at the St. George's Buildings when Mr. J. Scott Hariston presided.

Those present were Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie, Ellis Kadoorie, E. D. Haskell, I. Gourgey, Lau Ochu Pak, Lau Wing Ching, Young Pak Leung and Chau Ki Pan and Mr. A. R. Lowe, the liquidator.

The notice of the meeting was read.

The Chairman said: The Extra-

ordinary Resolutions contained in the Notice of the Meeting just

read were unanimously passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held on the 24th ultime. I have nothing to add beyond informing you that the latest advices from

London show that all depositors

and customers in London have been asked to close their accounts and those having money with the Bank have largely availed themselves of the opportunity given them. I would add that if the Resolutions are confirmed at this Meeting the Liquidator will be in a position to pay the Shareholders a first dividend of \$70 per share on Monday next, the 17th instant. This will practically exhaust all the available funds, leaving only certain Assets to get in which may take up 3 years to collect so the prospects of a further dividend are likely to be deferred for a long time.

I now propose that the following Extraordinary Resolution be confirmed, viz:

That the Company be wound-up voluntarily, and that Arthur Rylands Lowe, Chartered Accountant, of Thorner's Chambers, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., and St. George's Building, Hong Kong, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up.

Mr. Lau Chi Pak seconded and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed:

That the Liquidator be authorized to pay out of the funds of the Company a sum not exceeding \$100,000 as compensation to members of the Company's staff.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie seconded and the motion was carried.

The Chairman:—That concludes the business of the meeting, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

COVARDLY ASSAULT ON A CONSTABLE.**Hit with a Brick.**

The story of a most cowardly assault was related before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this afternoon. It appears that at about one o'clock yesterday, an Indian constable proceeded to arrest a hawker outside the Naval Yard for a certain delinquency, when, without warning, a Chinese employee of the Dockyard savagely attacked the guardian of the peace. The assailant snatched the policeman's whistle and watch, tore his turban and struck him on the root of the nose with a brick, inflicting a wound one inch deep, down to the bone, the bone happily being uninjured.

This morning, a hangover party was brought up before Mr. J. R. Wood as stated and was awarded one month's hard labour for committing the assault, and was fined \$3 for causing the damage.

The victim of the affair is Bhagwan Singh, I.P.C. 701, and, in view of the fact that he stuck to his man despite the serious attack made upon him, we would suggest to the Captain Superintendent to reward him for his pluck in some way.

Sale of Crown Land.

A sale of Crown land will take place on Monday, the 24th inst.

Appointments.

His Excellency the Governor has, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, been pleased to appoint Mr. Robert Oliphant Hutchinson to be Superintendent of Imports and Exports, and Mr. D. W. Tratman as District Officer for the Northern District of the New Territories.

HONGKONG WATER POLO ASSOCIATION.**The Season's Prospects.**

Before the 22nd of this month, the first round in the Hongkong Water Polo Association will be completed. For some time past the members of the various clubs have been busily preparing for the opening of the season, ridding themselves of superfluous flesh and training for stamina, for only those who have played this vigorous game can understand the full value of stamina. One or two days ago our representative visited the V.I.C. and saw the members of the club's team hard at practice. They were all looking fit and well, and they eagerly await the opening of the season.

An official interviewed, spoke highly of his team, and without being over confident he said that he thought combined team of Hongkong and Shanghai players could walk through England and give some of the teams there a downright good fight. This is saying a lot, but our informant said he knew the teams in England and the comparison was certainly in favour of the Orientals. "The reason why I say this," he continued, "is because our men, not being held down like they are in England, are continuously in the water. Their whole hearts are in the game and they are imbued with a great amount of enthusiasm."

Reverting to his comment on English water polo teams he said it must be remembered that the English players are not used to sea water and therefore the conditions must tell in favour of those who have played in nothing else. He recognized that if the members of the Oriental teams played in fresh water the same thing might be said in their favour. He promised that the season here would be a good one, and taking everything into consideration the games would be well worth seeing, and hard ones. All the matches will be played in the bath at the Victoria Recreation Club. Below we give the fixtures. The following are the referees:—Messrs. A. E. S. Alves, A. A. Alves, W. J. Carroll and Sergeant Turan of the 87th Co. Royal Garrison Artillery.

Fixtures.**First Round.**

87th Co., R.G.A. v. B.O.C.
K.O.Y.L.I. v. 87th Co., R.G.A.

V.R.C., a bye.

To be completed by 22nd July.

Second Round.

K.O.Y.L.I. v. 87th Co., R.G.A.
V.R.C. v. B.O.C.

87th Co., R.G.A., a bye.

To be completed by 29th July.

Third Round.

V.R.C. v. K.O.Y.L.I.
87th Co., R.G.A. v. 87th Co., R.G.A.

B.O.C., a bye.

To be completed by 5th August.

Fourth Round.

87th Co., R.G.A. v. V.R.C.
B.O.C. v. K.O.Y.L.I.

87th Co., R. G. A. a bye.

To be completed by 12th August.

Fifth Round.

B. O. C. v. 87th Co., R.G.A.
88th Co., R. G. A. v. V. R. C.

K. O. Y. L. I. a bye.

To be completed by 19th August.

Winner v. Rest.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—16th July, 6th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8.15 a.m.; Matins 11 a.m.; Responses, Ferial; Venite, Kempston; Psalms, of the 16th morning; Te Deum, Baker in F.; Jubilate, Macfarren (5th evening); Anthem, "Lift up your heads" Coleridge-Taylor; Hymns, 100 and 310; Holy Communion 12.15 p.m.; Preacher, The Bishop of Victoria; Evensong 5.45 p.m.; Responses, Ferial; Psalms, of the 16th evening; Magnificat, Cambridge, 12th evening; Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; Hymns, 215, 218, (158), 31.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—16th July, 5th Sunday after Trinity. Morning Service at 11 a.m.; Hymn, 219, 219; Venite, 16th Morning, Kempston; Psalm, LXXXIX Weldon; Te Deum, Russell, Jones & Pye; Jubilate, Goodman, Hymns, 292, 274, 291; Evening Service at 6 p.m.; Psalms, LXXXII Turko, LXXXIII Cooke; LXXXIV Heywood; LXXXV Hopkins; Magnificat, Matthews; Nunc Dimittis, Haverhill; Hymns, 215, 218, 31.

Garrison Divine Service.—16th July:

Church of England:—The Cathedral, 9.15 a.m.; Detention Barracks, 8.30 a.m.; Stonecutters' Barracks, 11 a.m.; Military Hospital, Bowen Road, 6 p.m.; Lyman Barracks, under orders, Kowloon; St. Andrew's Church, 11 a.m.; Mount Austin Barracks, under orders, Sanatorium Barracks, under orders, Baptist Congregationalist, Presbyterian; Union Church, 11 a.m.; Wesleyan Church, 10.30 a.m.; Mount Austin, 9.30 a.m.; Roman Catholic: St. Joseph's Church, 10 a.m.; Kowloon, Rosary Church, 9 a.m.

The Right Revd. the Bishop of Victoria will preach at the 9.15 a.m. Parade Service.

Christian Science services—Zetland St. Off Queen's Road Central; Sundays at 11.15 a.m. and Wednesdays at 6.30 p.m.

AN EXPERIMENT.

The tarring of a portion of the surface of Queen's Road, which was spoken of in our columns yesterday, is, it appears, an experiment conducted for the purpose of finding a suitable remedy for the dust nuisance which has become very noticeable of late. On two or three afternoons this week a slight amount of wind has been raising quite a large quantity of dust to the great discomfort of pedestrians. Yesterday coolies employed by the Public Works Department were engaged in sprinkling a portion of the road opposite the Post Office with a tar-like substance which was afterwards rubbed in with a brush.

COMPANY REPORT.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited.

An extraordinary general meeting of the company was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., on Wednesday, the 17th May 1911, Mr. W. F. Turner, presiding. The assistant secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said: The notice of meeting which you have just heard read states the object of the meeting, which is to pass a resolution increasing the borrowing powers of the directors up to an amount equal to three-fourths of the issued capital of the company. The reasons for proposing this resolution are set out so clearly and so fully in the directors' circular to the shareholders of the 31st March last that it is scarcely necessary for me to enlarge upon them. The present borrowing powers of the directors are limited to £500,000, being one-half of the issued share capital of the company. As you are all aware, an issue of that amount in 6 per cent debentures was made immediately on the formation of the company, the money being required partly for capital expenditure and partly for payment of liabilities of the undertaking when acquired by our company. Our last balance sheet at the 28th Feb., 1910, shows that out of this original issue of £500,000 of debentures £118,540 had been cancelled, either by redemption at the rate of £10,000 per annum in accordance with the terms of the issue or by purchase of debentures on the market, and that £48,540 of debentures purchased and cancelled had been re-issued, leaving a net amount outstanding of £130,000.

This has been further reduced by the sum of £10,000 drawn for redemption on the 1st January last, the present amount outstanding being therefore £420,000.

The capital expenditure since the formation of the company, shown in the balance sheet at the 28th February, 1910, amounted to £650,765, which is nearly £240,000 in excess of the amount of debentures now outstanding. This excess has, of course, been provided by the sums which have been set aside from profits to reserve year by year, and which amounted at the date of the last balance sheet to £245,000.

The time has come when it is necessary to replace a portion of this excess capital expenditure and to make provision for further capital expenditure which may arise in connection with the extension of the company's business.

For some time past our agent and general manager, Major Nathan, has been studying the question of the manufacture and sale of coke, and the further question of the manufacture and sale of sulphate of ammonia, for both, of which products there is a large market in the Far East.

Major Nathan has made certain reports to the directors on these subjects, and we have recently had an opportunity of discussing them personally. There would appear to be little doubt from the purely commercial point of view of the desirability of the company adding these two branches to its business, for dealing with, which we have exceptional advantages in the possession of enormous quantities of coal, in our very low cost of production, and in access to the sea at the Port of Ching Wang Tao.

The subject is however a very technical one, and before the directors commit the company to any serious expenditure further investigation on the technical side will have to be made in Europe. To this part of the subject Major Nathan is now devoting himself. We are not yet prepared to make any representations as to the possible or probable effect of the development of these two branches of business. We content ourselves for the present with the statement that the subject is one of considerable magnitude, that it is worthy of the most serious consideration, and that it is our duty to place ourselves in a position which will enable us to deal with it whenever we may decide to do so.

We propose, in order to provide for the company's requirements, to create £250,000 of 6 per cent second mortgage debentures, and to issue from time to time so much of these second mortgage debon-

tures as may be required, the amount to be issued in the first instance being £50,000.

We shall be nearing the end of the half-year by the time this issue can be made and the proceeds received. The price of the issue has therefore been fixed at 94 per cent, the interest to run as from the 1st July next. We have decided to give the opportunity of subscribing to those shareholders who may be registered on the company's books at the time of the issue, and as we have received a number of letters from shareholders who hold bearer certificates, asking to be allowed to subscribe some part of the issue, we shall announce the issue to the holders of bearer certificates by means of advertisements in the newspapers, in order that they also may have an opportunity of applying.

As stated in the circular of 31st March last, the subscription of this first issue of £50,000 has been guaranteed without charge by a financial group which includes several members of the board. There is, therefore, no question as to the result of this financial operation.

We stated in the circular of the 31st March that the results of the company's business for the year ended 28th February last showed a reduction compared with previous years. In view of the statements made in the directors' report of the 13th October last and at the general meeting held on the 28th October last, this reduction in profit will not have occasioned any surprise; the two causes, namely, the unfavourable condition of trade in China and the competition of the Lanchow Mines, having been dealt with on that occasion. The net profit for the year, however, as advised from China, after putting aside some £35,000 for depreciation, and subject to the audit of the accounts, was equal to 10 per cent. on the capital of the company, and the directors declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent., which became payable on the 1st instant.

We cannot at present say that the state of trade in China shows any improvement. As regards the competition of the Lanchow Company, we stated at the general meeting in October last that it might be our duty to take drastic measures to deal with it, however seriously these measures might affect the profits of the company for the time being. We found it necessary towards the end of last year to meet the competition of the Lanchow Company by reducing our prices for certain classes of coal at many points where they came into contact with us. The result has been, of course, reduction in our profits, but the consequences to the Lanchow Company have, we believe, been far more serious, and must become still more serious to them as time goes on.

We are asked by shareholders from time to time what is the state of negotiations between the company and the Chinese Government. The proposals made on behalf of the Viceroy of Chihli, which were referred to in the last directors' report, have led to no result. The Chinese Imperial Government shewed no favour to the viceroy's proposals, which have accordingly been dropped, and another official has been charged by the Chinese Government to take the matter in hand, but at the present time no negotiations are on foot. The directors feel that, after negotiations of various kinds extending over a number of years and which have been without result, whilst maintaining, as they always have done, a perfectly friendly attitude towards the Chinese authorities, and being always prepared to consider any proposals which may be consistent with the interest of the shareholders, they must apply themselves to the prosecution of the company's business in all directions, irrespective of other considerations, and it is in pursuance of this policy that we submit the resolution which is before you to-day.

I beg to move "That the directors be and are hereby authorised to borrow or raise such further sum of money as they may think fit, but so that the amount borrowed or raised by the company and then outstanding shall not exceed three-fourths of the issued capital of the company."

Mr. Edmund Davis seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

CHINA'S TEA TRADE.

The following from "The Times" Peking correspondent appeared on June 21:—In an instructive paper published in "The Times" of May 5, on the subject of the future of China's tea trade, a correspondent, citing as his authority the Calcutta "Englishman" makes the curious statement that the Chinese Government contemplates preventing the importation of any tea from other countries." Obviously, if the statement were true, there would be good cause for protest, seeing that China now imports tea from British India and Ceylon to the value in round numbers of £400,000 per annum. But there is no need for anxiety.

The declaration of policy furnished by your correspondent was, it appears, "explicitly made by a Chinese newspaper in Hankow and passed on by Russian firms interested in the import of Indian tea to their representatives in Calcutta, who gave the news to the local papers." It further appears that "the Russian houses protested through their Ambassador (sic), and that the Ambassador opposed the threatened interference with imports." From this your correspondent deduces that "China is not in a position to insist upon adopting any policy, commercial or otherwise, directly opposed to the interests of Russia." He suggests, similarly, action on the part of the British Government, and asks what steps in the same direction have been taken by the Planters' Associations in London on behalf of British producers.

Presumably they have taken none—they are too well informed. The whole story is a mare's nest. China does not enjoy fiscal autonomy. She cannot increase her import tariff without the consent of all the Powers. She cannot refuse admission to any articles not specified in a contract in her treaties. Captain Gaukroger has steadfastly refused to discuss the loss of the Asia which may invalidate at least the hull insurance. The investigation should have been held at Hongkong, and would have been but for the action of R. P. Schwerin in ordering Captain Gaukroger and the other officers of the Asia home in a hurry.

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The investigation is at the request of Captain Gaukroger, who has taken the loss of the ship more seriously than he did the cold dismissal from the service with which R. P. Schwerin greeted him on his return.

The Asia went ashore about 5.20 a.m. April 23. The weather was clear until 10 minutes from the time the liner struck. A thick fog shut down, and Third Officer Williams, who was on the bridge, called Captain Gaukroger, as he had been ordered to in case of fog. The ship struck a few minutes after Gaukroger reached the bridge. Williams had not seen Finger Rock before the weather thickened. The rock is visible for more than 15 miles, and half-an-hour before the Asia struck some of the passengers were watching from the portholes the rock that the officer on the bridge never saw. Testimony to this effect will be introduced at the inquiry.

The look-out on the Asia that morning was a Chinese. There were two quartermasters on duty. One was at the wheel. The other was cleaning brass. Passengers saw Finger Rock. Williams didn't, and if Captain Gaukroger had not acted promptly when he got on the bridge and driven the ship full speed ahead on to the ledge, where it now hangs, the Asia, with its bottom ripped out, would have been at the bottom before any of the passengers could have left their staterooms.

The "Call" publishes certain statements as to the incompetency of the Third Officer, etc., which prior to the inquiry it seems judicious to publish.

Consul-General Heath said the investigation would be held in private, and that the findings would be forwarded to the Board of Trade in England.

The decision of the British Consul-General to hold the inquiry in private seems inexplicable. The loss of any vessel is a matter that affects the travelling public, who ought to be placed in full possession of the details of such an accident.

THE LOSS OF THE ASIA.

San Francisco to be Scene of Court of Enquiry.

The San Francisco "Call", of the 4th ult., says there is going to be an official investigation into the loss of the Pacific Mail liner Asia, whose battered remains now form a permanent feature of the foreground of Finger Rock, a menace to navigation on the South China coast. That no loss of life accompanied the wreck of the liner is said to be due to the good seamanship and steady nerve of Captain Harry Gaukroger, commander of the ship.

The investigation, says the "Call," will be held next Friday at the British Consulate. The Asia is a British ship, and the British authorities will have to pass upon the evidence submitted at the inquiry. British Consul-General William R. Hearn will preside at the inquiry. On board with him will be Captain Mackenzie of the British steamer Strathborg, and Captain Howe of the British steamer Hornby Castle.

In this investigation the underwriters are taking a keen interest, as there are said to have been circumstances attending the manning of the Asia which may invalidate at least the hull insurance. The investigation should have been held at Hongkong, and would have been but for the action of R. P. Schwerin in ordering Captain Gaukroger and the other officers of the Asia home in a hurry.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have sellers at \$31. Indos have not materially altered from last week, being nominally \$64. China and Manilas have buyers at \$10 3-4 and Old Star Ferries at \$26 and the New at \$16 continue in request at quotations with none offering. Shells will appear to be weak in London. The rate, however, is unchanged at 83/-.

Rafineries.—The market in China Sugars has been rather excited. Sales have taken place at \$10, and no further sellers are in evidence. Luzons are wanted at \$22 1-2. Sellers are, however, holding back for higher rates.

Mining.—Rubbs at \$2. and Chinese Engineering and Minings at \$31. Indos have not materially altered from last week, being nominally \$64. China and Manilas have buyers at \$10 3-4 and Old Star Ferries at \$26 and the New at \$16 continue in request at quotations with none offering. Shells will appear to be weak in London. The rate, however, is unchanged at 83/-.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are quite at \$50. Transactions in Hongkong & Whampoa Docks are reported at \$56 3-4, the market closing firm with no sellers. In Shanghai, Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 84 and Docks at Tls. 57 1-2 are quiet.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been dealt in at \$95. West Points are quiet at \$47. These Companies have just declared interim dividends of \$3 1-2 and \$2 respectively, for the half-year ended 30th June last, payable on 20th instant. Kowloon Lands at \$25 remain in request and Hongkong Hotel Old shares at \$120 and New at \$75 are without feature.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have been the medium of a small business at \$5 1-2 with further buyers.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements are wanted at \$3 1-2. China Providents are offering at \$7 1-4. Humphreys Estates at \$3 1-2, Hongkong Ropewalk \$18 1-2, Dairy Farms at \$21 1-2, Electrics at \$21 1-2 and Ices at \$180 are all in request. China Bornces have changed hands at \$9 3-4. William Powells have advanced to \$3 1-2, buyers prevailing.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1.0 11-16 on demand and the T.T. Rate on Shanghai is 74 3-4.

COMMERCE AT GIBRALTAR DEAD.

Lord Rosebery tells a story of a friend of his travelling in the United States at the time of a Presidential election. Political feeling ran high, and in a town visited by the traveller riots occurred one night, in which bladders and knives were freely used. The following morning he was being shaved by a negro barber, and remarked on the extreme bluntness of the razor. "Yes, sir," was the reply. "It is very blunt, sir. I was out last night, sir, wid de boys."

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.'s Weekly Share Report dated Hongkong, July 14, says that business during the period under review has been fairly active. Rubber stocks have experienced a rise following on the advance of the price of the raw material to 4.10. This quotation has since weakened to 4.7 1-2 and in consequence the rubber share market has had a corresponding reaction.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been largely dealt in at the increased rate of \$895, closing with probable sellers at \$900. The London quotation is unaltered at £87 10/- National Banks (in liquidation) are quoted \$80.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have firmed to \$815 with sales at the rate and Cantons have continued their advance to \$205 for cash and reported forward sales for September at \$209 1-2. North Chinas, after changing hands at Tls. 169, are in demand at Tls. 170.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires have enquiries at \$335 without inducing sellers and China Fires have firmed to \$120, at which shares have changed hands.

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"Emperor of Japan" ... Sat., July 22. "Allan Line" ... Fri., Aug. 18.

"Emperor of China" ... Sat., Aug. 12. "Emperor of Britain" ... Fri., Sept. 8.

"Emperor of India" ... Sat., Sept. 2. "Allan Line" ... Fri., Sept. 29.

"Monteagle" ... Tues., Sept. 12. "Allan Line" ... Fri., Oct. 20.

"Emperor of Japan" ... Sat., Sept. 23. "Emperor of Ireland" ... Fri., Nov. 10.

"Emperor of China" ... Sat., Oct. 14. "Allan Line" ... Fri., Nov. 10.

"Emperors" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

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Each Trans-Pacific "Emperor" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with an Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Emperors of Britain" and "Emperors of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

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Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families.

Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (term of Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ... £43. Via New York ... £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to— D. W. ORADDICK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship On

SHANGHAI & SWATOW CHIYOSANG ... Sunday, 16th July, Daylight.
NINGPO ... CHIYOSANG ... Sunday, 16th July, Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, NAMSANG ... Monday, 17th July, Noon.
& CALCUTTA ... MAUSANG ... Monday, 17th July, Noon.
SANDAKAN ... MAUSANG ... Monday, 17th July, Noon.
TIENTSIN & TSINGTAU CHEONGSHING ... Saturday, 22nd July, Noon.
& WEIHAIWEI ... YUENSANG ... Saturday, 22nd July, 2 p.m.
MANILA ... YUENSANG ... Saturday, 22nd July, 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fookang," leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobo (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Nowchow.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1911.

[8]

BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons D/W	Captain	On or about
"ORTERIC" ...	11,000	Jas. Findly ...	July 27th.
"SUERIC" ...	11,000	F. Cowley ...	August 22nd.
"KUMERIC" ...	11,000	G. McMillan ...	September 26th.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keeling if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are of the Newest Design, have most commodious accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780, Hongkong, 6th July, 1911.

[805]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer From Expected on or about For Will leave on or about
Tjiluwong JAVA 2nd half July SHANGHAI 2nd half July

Tjimahi JAVA 2nd half July JAVA 2nd half July

Tjipanas JAPAN 2nd half July JAVA 2nd half July

Tjbodas JAPAN 2nd half July JAVA 2nd half July

Tikini JAVA 1st half Aug. JAPAN 1st half Aug.

Tjilatjar JAVA 1st half Aug. SHANGHAI 2nd half Aug.

Titaroom JAVA 2nd half Aug. SHANGHAI 2nd half Aug.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

King's Building.

Telephone No. 58.

[814]

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.

STEAMERS.

MARSEILLES, MIYASAKI MARU, WEDNESDAY, 19th
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA KITANO MARU, WEDNESDAY,
SINGAPORE, CAPT. T. Murai, T. 9,000 July, at Daylight.
PENANG, CO. IYO MARU, WEDNESDAY, 16th
LOMBO AND PORT SAID... CAPT. F. E. Coyle, Tons 9,000 2nd Aug., at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., SADO MARU, SATURDAY, 12th

& SEATTLE ... CAPT. J. Richard, Tons 7,000 Aug., from KOBE

VICTORIA, B.C., S TAMBIA MARU, TUESDAY,

KELUNO, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SAWA MARU, TUESDAY,

YOKOYAMA, SHIMA & YOKOHAMA

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, KUMANO MARU, FRIDAY,

MARINA, THURSDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon.

TOWNSBIE AND YAWATA MARU, FRIDAY,

BRISBANE, CAPT. M. Winckler, Tons 7,000 1st Sept., at Noon.

SHANGHAI, TOSA MARU, WEDNESDAY, 19th July.

MOJI & KOBE, CAPT. Tozawa, Tons 6,000

KOBE & YOKO, HIRANO MARU, THURSDAY,

HAMA ... CAPT. H. Fraser, Tons 9,000 20th July, at 11 A.M.

BOMBAY via BINGO MARU, TUESDAY,

SINGAPORE & COLOMBO ... CAPT. S. J. G. Parsons, Tons 7,000 25th July.

§ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

* Carries deck passengers.

† Calling at Djibouti.

For Further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 12th July, 1911.

COMMERCIAL

Shanghai Share Report.

Messrs. J. P. Bissett & Co.'s report dated Shanghai, July 7 states that transactions during the week have been few in number and represent merely a small bulk of shares; it is not possible to chronicle any very perceptible rise in rates, but the market continues steady at its present low level. The summer holidays took place on the 1st and 3rd inst., on which dates the Exchange was closed. Insurance, Shipping, Docks, Wharves, Mining, and Lands; no official business reported. Rates in these stocks remain almost exactly the same as last week. Banks remain steady at \$1715. Plantations. Transactions took place only in Anglo-Dutch, Gula-Kalumpong, Siak, Ziang, bes, and Semambus, at price noted on our list.

Cottons.—Ewos have improved 2.1-2 points on last week's rate of Tls. 65, and are in strong demand at present quotation.

Industrials.—Langkawi has changed hands during the week from Tls. 97 to Tls. 98, and at the close remain fairly steady at Tls. 98.

Stores, Hotels and Miscellaneous.—No business reported.

Debentures.—Debentures, generally speaking, are in demand at current rates.

Rubber Quotations.—London quoted Para Rubber, fine hard euro, spot or near, on June 29. 4s. 1-1/2d. value; 30. 4s. 0-1/2d. value; June 14s. 0-1/2d. value; 3, 4s. 1d. value; 4, 4s. 4-1-1/2d. sellers:

Sterling Quotations.—The T.T. Rates on London to-day is

Juno 30.—Langkawi Tls. 96 and Tls. 97-1/2 cash. Ewos Tls. 65 cash. Amhersts Tls. 51 cash. Anglo-Freight Lands Tls. 92 cash. July 1.—Banks closed for Summer holidays.

July 3.—Banks closed for Summer holidays.

July 4.—Langkawi Tls. 98 cash. Ewo Cottons Tls. 65 cash. Anglo-Dutch Tls. 1-1/4 cash. Siak Tls. 2 cash.

July 5.—French Municipal 6 per cent. debentures Tls. 103 cash. Municipal 6 per cent. debentures (1907) Tls. 103. Gula-Kalumpong Tls. 12 cash. Ziungbes Tls. 4 cash.

July 6.—H.-S. Banks \$171-2 cash. French Municipal 6 per cent. debentures Tls. 103 cash. Langkawi Tls. 98 cash. Semambus Tls. 0-50 cash. Gula-Kalumpong Tls. 11-00 cash. Waterworks Tls. 375 cash.

Shanghai Piece Goods.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade says:-

An active demand still continues, and though the news of the American Cotton Crop that is coming in bids operators pause, there is nothing in the home markets to cause them any uneasiness for the present. Manufacturers' commitments, based on the higher price for the raw staple, are so extensive and for so far ahead now, no very serious decline can be expected in price. With really moderate supplies here on the whole, favourable prospects for the cross-over a greater part of the country and depleted stocks in the consuming districts, there does not seem to be much fear of anything like a collapse in the market.

What forward engagements, the dealers have are mostly for goods to arrive at fairly high prices; it would not be beneficial to them, therefore, if prices came down before they had a chance of realising.

To what extent they are interested in the forward business recently contracted with Manchester it is difficult to say, but it would be to a sufficient extent to convince them of the fitness of manufacturers and the almost impracticability of obtaining any concessions on the prices they quote.

This market certainly seems quieter at the moment, which is probably only a lull after the rather free buying that has been going on lately, chiefly for Hangkow.

That large distributing centre is, however, probably affected by the floods in the upper Yangtze regions, which delays the delivery of cargo from that port. Except perhaps for Yenan, the clearances of goods from there are exceptionally favourable.

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA"

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

THE NEW SHIPPING CONVENTIONS.

(Continued from last Saturday)

Article 6. The right of action for the recovery of damages resulting from a collision is not conditional upon the entering of a protest or the fulfilment of any other special formality.

All legal presumptions of fault in regard to liability for collision are abolished.

Article 7. Action for the recovery of damages are barred after an interval of two years from the date of the casualty.

The period within which an action must be instituted for enforcing the right to obtain contribution permitted by paragraph 3 of article 4 is one year from the date of payment.

The grounds upon which the said periods of limitation may be suspended or interrupted are determined by the law of the court where the case is tried.

The high contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to provide, by legislation in their respective countries, that the said periods shall be extended in cases where it has been possible to arrest the defendant vessel in the territorial waters of the State in which the plaintiff has his domicile or principal place of business.

Permit me the most important of all the alterations in the law is that which will be made in accordance with article 6 of the Convention, whereby it is declared that "All legal presumptions of fault in regard to liability for collision are abolished."

The existing law is governed by the provisions of Section 419 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, whereby it is provided as follows:—"Where in a case of collision it is proved to the court before whom the case is tried, that any of the collision regulations have been infringed, the ship by which the regulation has been infringed shall be deemed to be in fault, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that the circumstances of the case made departure from the regulation necessary."

Therefore, at present, in every case where it is proved, or admitted, that one ship in collision failed to observe any one of the regulations, her breach of which might by any possibility have contributed to the collision, she is necessarily held to be in fault, or partly in fault, for the collision, unless it is proved on her behalf that "the circumstances of the case made departure from the regulation necessary." The burden of proof is upon her to show either (1) that the infringement by her of the regulation could not by any possibility have contributed to the collision (The Duke of Buccleugh (1891 A.C. 310), or (2) that a departure from the regulations was necessary in order to avoid immediate danger, although such departure ultimately proved to be ineffective to prevent the collision which occurred.

In a vast majority of the reported cases, in fact in practically every case where a breach of one or more of the regulations for Prevention of Collisions at sea is proved to have been committed by one ship, it has been found impossible to prove that such breach might not by some possibility have contributed to the collision, e.g. where a ship in a fog has failed to stop her engines immediately on the whistle of another ship being heard; although she has subsequently been navigated with perfect seamanship, she has been held to blame for a collision, because had she obeyed the regulation, she might not have reached the spot where the collision took place. (The Britannia' 1905 P. 98).

By this article of the new convention the law in this respect will be altered to what it was in former days, and, although one of two ships in a collision may be found to have committed a breach of one of the regulations, she will not be held to be in fault merely for that reason, but only if the breach did in fact contribute to the collision, to the extent that it would not have occurred had she obeyed the Regulation ("Tuff v. Worman," 2 C.B. 740).

Article 8. After a collision, the master of each of the vessels in collision is bound, so far as he can do so without serious danger to his vessel, her crew and her passengers, to render assistance to the other vessel, her crew and her passengers.

He is likewise bound so far as possible to make known to the other vessel the name of his vessel and the port to which she belongs, and also the names of the ports from which she comes and to which she is bound.

A branch of the above provisions does not of itself impose any liability on the owner of a vessel.

Article 9. The high contracting parties whose legislation does not forbid infringement of the preceding article bind themselves to take or to propose to their respective legislatures, the measures necessary for the prevention of such infringement.

The high contracting parties will communicate to one another as soon as possible the laws or regulations which have already been or may be hereafter promulgated in their States for giving effect to the above undertaking.

A further statutory presumption of fault for a collision exists under the present law (Section 422 of the Merchant Shipping Act) when one of the ships fails to stand by the other for the purpose of rendering assistance if necessary, or if her navigator fails to give to the person in charge of the other ship the name of his own vessel, the port to which she belongs, from whence she came, and the port to which she is bound.

By Article 8 of the new Convention, although the obligations of the master of each of the vessels in collision to stand by the other vessel, and to give the names &c. of his vessel, are repeated, it is expressly provided that a breach of their provisions "does not of itself impose any liability on the owner of a vessel."

Therefore, although the fact that one of two ships in collision fails to stand by the other, and her master declines to give her name and destination, but sails away from the scene of the disaster as quickly as possible, will not create any presumption of liability on the part of that ship, nevertheless it will be sufficient to raise a very strong suspicion that she was in fault for the collision. As the writer has said "The mere fact of her master, or the person in charge of a ship, having sailed away instead of standing by, would necessarily tend to discredit any evidence by him to the effect that he had complied with the regulations for the prevention of collisions at sea. A man to whom the dictates of humanity are nothing, cannot be expected to have any regard for the truth."

This article of the new Convention will in no way affect the personal liability of the master, or person in charge, of a ship failing to stand by after a collision. By section 423 (3) of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 it is provided that such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanour; and, if he is a certificated officer, shall be liable to have his certificate cancelled or suspended.

Article 10. Without prejudice to any conventions which may hereafter be made, the provisions of this convention do not affect in any way the law in force in each country with regard to the limitation of shipowners' liability, nor do they affect the legal obligations arising from contracts of carriage or from any other contracts.

Article 11. This convention does not apply to ships of war or to Government ships appropriated exclusively to a public service.

Article 12. The provision of this convention shall be applied as regards all persons interested when all the vessels concerned in any action belong to States of the high contracting parties, and in any other cases for which the national laws provide.

Provided always that—
1. As regards persons interested who belong to non-contracting States, the application of the above provisions may be made by each of the contracting States conditional upon reciprocal

2. Where all the persons interested belong to the same State as the court trying the case, the provisions of the national law and not of the convention are applicable.

Article 13. This convention extends to the making good of damages which a vessel has caused to another vessel, or to goods or persons on board either vessel, either by the execution or non-execution of a manoeuvre or by the non-observance of the regulations even if no collision had actually taken place.

By Article 13 of the Convention it is provided that the Convention extends to the making good of damages which a "vessel has caused to another vessel, or to goods or persons on board either vessel, either by the execution or non-execution of a manoeuvre or by the non-observance of the regulations even if no collision had actually taken place."

London now has vigorous competition not only in other countries but from other great British cities that have arisen at home. It is still the world's largest seaport in tonnage and its annual trade in dollars, counting goods that come and go by railroad, exceeds twenty billions. The magnitude of this figure may be realized when it is known that it amounts to several billion dollars more than the entire manufacturing output of the United States. Nearly half the imports and exports of the British Isles pass through London. A vast proportion of the goods made in England's busy northern counties go down to London to be sold and shipped and financed. From all over the world come raw materials and manufactures to be passed through the enormous, elastic, silent sorting and adjusting machine that is London.

The existing law, whereby the Admiralty Court has jurisdiction "to decide all claims and demands whatsoever, in the nature of damage received by any ship," whether or not such damage has been occasioned by an actual collision, will not be altered by this Article, which is apparently intended merely for the purpose of making the provisions of the Convention applicable to all cases when damage has been caused by the negligent navigation of a ship.

It was formerly doubted whether the Admiralty Court had jurisdiction to entertain an action for damage which had not been caused by actual collision, but it is now well settled that the Admiralty Court has such jurisdiction. So, in the case of "The Industrie," L.R. 3 A and E 303 where a ship had improperly anchored in the fairway of a narrow channel, and exhibited no light, another ship, the helm of which was put hard aport to avoid running into the one at anchor, and consequently went aground, was held entitled to recover damages from the ship so improperly anchored. And in the later case of "The Port Victoria" (1902), P. 25, where one ship slipped her anchor and put out to sea, to avoid a collision with another vessel which had negligently been allowed to drag her anchor, she was held entitled to recover damages from the other vessel. Again, in the case of "The Sisters," 1 P. D. 117 where a collision between two ships was caused by the improper manoeuvre of a third vessel in crossing the bows of one of the ships in collision, the third vessel was held liable.

It is important to note that it is expressly provided by Article 12 of the new Convention that its provisions do not apply to cases where all the persons interested belong to the same State as the Court trying the case, in which event it is provided that "the provisions of the national law, and not of the convention, are applicable."

This being so, where a collision takes place between two British ships, but no damage is sustained by any foreigner, or foreign owner of cargo, on board either ship, and the case is tried in a British Court, all the existing laws, if they remain unaltered by legislation, will apply, both as regards the statutory presumption of liability, and the division of loss where both ships are held to blame. It is thought probable, however, that express legislation will be enacted, bringing the national law into line with the provisions of the Convention.

No alteration of the existing law is effected by the remaining article 14-17.

EAST JAVA RUBBER.

Presiding at the general meeting of the East Java Rubber Company, Mr. Fredk. A. Roberts said that they were greatly disappointed with the result of the year's working. They had expected a trading profit of £3,650, and had only made £1,244. The cause of this lay in the failure of their Castillon trees, and the conclusion was that the climate was not suitable for this species of rubber.

They expected about £5,000 for coffee, which would help their finances, and, as they anticipated a considerably larger crop next year, he thought they would have enough money to carry them through until the Hevea rubber came into bearing. The report and accounts were adopted.

WHY LONDON IS THE CENTRE.

THE MAGIC LODESTONE IN THE CITY.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

for a period of fifty years remained so. The tribes round about, having no conception of commerce, avoided it; and possession was not taken again, say some historians, until merchants once more brought arms and armor, established themselves in the grassgrown streets and began trading their goods for wool and hides.

London now has vigorous competition not only in other countries but from other great British cities that have arisen at home. It is still the world's largest seaport in tonnage and its annual trade in dollars, counting goods that come and go by railroad, exceeds twenty billions. The magnitude of this figure may be realized when it is known that it amounts to several billion dollars more than the entire manufacturing output of the United States. Nearly half the imports and exports of the British Isles pass through London. A vast proportion of the goods made in England's busy northern counties go down to London to be sold and shipped and financed. From all over the world come raw materials and manufactures to be passed through the enormous, elastic, silent sorting and adjusting machine that is London.

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No alteration of the existing law is effected by the remaining article 14-17.

In one section of this amazing market the prices of the major staples, like wheat and wool, are made for the world. In another section a few men meet in a room and gauge the price of a minor staple, like ivory. One narrow lane is the world's spice market and another the centre for the world's old woolen rags, brought together to make shoddy up in Yorkshire, where they boast that they can spin anything that has two ends to it.

All over the globe nowadays, of course, London meets competition.

Goods try to go by the shortest route. Everybody tries to save brokerage and profit. The American worsted mill buys a cargo of wool in Australia. The Chinaman sends over to San Francisco for silver.

In spite of it all, London continues to be the world's trade centre, because trade is drawn to it with an irresistible magnet.

In the United States there is always much newspaper rejoicing at the end of each fiscal year, when we take stock of exports and imports and find that the balance of trade stands in our favour. If we have sold more to foreign countries than we have bought of them things look good. If the figures go the other way things look bad.

Now this balance of trade is always dead against John Bull. For more than sixty years he has bought more than he has sold, in so far as his figures of imports and exports show. Last year the difference amounted to some seven hundred and fifty million dollars—John Bull bought more than he sold, to that amount.

If we owed such a trade balance the figures might well scare us. It would take our whole cotton and potato crops to pay the bill; but John Bull is not frightened, for that apparent balance against him is the magnet that draws trade to London—his commercial lodestone.

Lately, to be sure, a good many Britons have been taught, for political purposes, to shudder every time they see that excess of imports and to feel cold chills at the sight of something made in America or Germany for sale in a British shop; but the bigger the apparent balance against John Bull the better off he is, because those figures are just a memorandum that foreigners owe him so much wealth in goods.

It is easy to get turned upside down in fiscal thinking. Most people think of money as wealth, rather than of goods; but goods are the real wealth. The nation that has the balance of goods after all the international trading is done is the richest. John Bull finishes his fiscal year with goods piled high on his doorstep; and all around the world ships are bringing more goods toward London.

How does he do it? If our balance of trade goes against us we have to hurry all our spare cotton and foodstuffs to Europe—and then send over bonds and stocks as well. In effect, we clean out the pantry and mortgage the house; but John Bull's "unfavourable" trade balance is already paid. He meets it with what are termed "invisible exports."

First come his ships. Nearly half the mercantile marine of the world is his and he is always earning money from other nations by carrying freight, passengers and mail.

Brokerage and banking profits on goods at home, fire and marine insurance on goods at home and abroad, profits on money sent to finance goods and crops all over the world, profits on the American tourist's shopping and his letter of credit—all these many items also count as invisible exports and help to draw goods.

Last come John Bull's foreign investments; for, in addition to his purchases of goods each year, he sends abroad hundreds of millions of dollars to develop railroads, mines, plantations and factories, and to finance foreign governments and cities. He has been sending tons of millions of dollars abroad each year for two generations. Some of it has been lost forever, but much of it is profitably invested. Interest upon it and dividends from it are ceaselessly flowing toward London. They go, first, as money; but dividends and interest soon come back for reinvestment and then goods must be sent.

So, when the farmer harvests his crop, and the manufacturer finishes his goods, and the miner brings up copper or gold, and the native collects crude rubber, they are taken down to the railroad and sent off, marked:

J. B.
LONDON

This Side Up. Use No Hooks. The railroad carries them to the seaboard and pays London a dividend. The local bank buys a bill of exchange in payment and pays London a discount. British ships take them aboard and pay London a profit. Finally, in London, there are brokerage, insurance and banking profits; and then the bull, perhaps, is sent up into the Midlands, to be made into goods and exported again at still further profit.

"Better?" said the friend. "Why, the whole country is working over time now! Crops never were so big or money so plentiful. The reason you get on badly here is that your house is too far behind its orders to back you up."

"You don't say so!" said the Chicagoan. "Why, Bill, I'd have gone back six months ago, but ever since I began reading the American news in these London papers I've been afraid to. Yes, sir! I've been afraid that if I went back I couldn't get another job."

Gallery Humour.

Sir Charles Saumarez has a favourite story of gallery humour. In "Fust," upon Valentine's death after the duel, Martha had rushed in at the head of the crowd. She raised Valentine's head, and was holding him in her arms. There was a death-like silence in the house, and the audience gasped expectantly at the stage, which was shadowed in darkness. Suddenly a voice from the gallery inquired, "What are yo growin' at him for? Loose his weskit, yea yo ye."

A SHORT SERMON.

The Two-Talent Man.

He also that had received two talents came and said, Lord, thou deliveredst unto me two talents: behold I have gained two other talents beside them.—St. Matthew, XXV, 22.

In the great parable of the talents are three men to whom our attention should be drawn—not two. Yet, as a rule, the man who received five talents and the man who received one talent are ones held up to us.

The man who was given two talents is nearly always neglected, or quickly disposed of as a sort of "super" in the play. The small amount of attention he gets would seem to indicate that his place was not important, after all.

Yet it may be that he is the most important of the three; that the lesson taught by his course exceeds in value that taught by either of his companions. For he was the average man, and since the average man has on his side some 75 per cent. of the whole race, what has to do with him may truly be said to concern all mankind.

Let us look at this average man.

He was given two talents,—less than half as much money as the man ahead of him and twice as much as the man behind. It is to be inferred from this gift that he was just an ordinary, steady-going, faithful servant.

There was nothing unusual about him,—indeed, as has been said, he seems to have fallen into innocuous disrepute, as a more connecting link between his two brother servants. Just as there is nothing unusual about the vast majority of men-to-day.

He took his two talents without complaint—he did not whine and sulk because another servant was given five. He took what was given him and he made full use of the gift.

When his master returned and required of the three servants an accounting, the man to whom he had given two talents told how he had increased them to four talents, and this ratio of increase was exactly the same as that obtained by the superior man who had received five talents.

Likewise, his reward was the same as that of the five-talent man,—"Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy lord."

All of which should be, as it doubtless is intended to be, a message of comfort and encouragement to the average man.

For with this

UNIVERSAL PEACE.

WOMAN AND THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

Not a few people of a certain type are becoming greatly alarmed at the progress of the feminist movement; they see in it nothing but disorder; it is to them but one more shocking innovation; they speak of it with the same scorn that their fathers spoke forty years ago of social reforms; of modern music, of dirigible balloons. Let them talk; the scoffers will soon change their attitude; to defend the cause of woman is to serve the cause of Peace. It is an act of voluntary control, the stronger giving way before the weaker; man grows and becomes a civilized being in proportion as he becomes less brutal and domineering. There are not two types of kindness—the man who is cruel to animals has no pity for his child, for his wife, for his neighbour, for the people at large. It is all a single problem; there can be neither internal nor external security for a country where violence goes unchecked.

Violence is the common enemy. Humanity is now beginning to understand this in spite of the thousand things which seem to prove the contrary. The influence of Humanity is in every campaign against violence, against the abuse of power; it is on the side of the victims. Realizing that the future is at stake Humanity is on guard; everywhere steam and electricity have placed in communication the millions who were once in hopeless isolation, but who are now sustaining each other and co-operating in plans for the future. In a word, the weak realizing themselves to be in the majority, have become the strong and are organizing in their own defense. It is a great step in advance.

In man's own interest it is most important that woman should be free, because it is man who is degraded by the present state of affairs. "La servitude abusive les ames jusqu'à s'en faire aimer," and this is doubly true of the master. Every tradition of tyranny is bound up in and falls back upon the domination of woman. In so far as man renounces these traditions of domination, woman breathes freely and the standard of society is raised. The emancipation of woman has followed the progress of the sun and of civilization itself. In the Far East the Chinaman, mutilating her feet, brought her to the level of a household chattel; in the Orient she lived veiled hidden—more a prisoner than a bird in its cage. Those barbarous customs, indeed, are dying out. I have been told that the Japanese never strikes a woman, although in European Turkey I have seen women in the caravans trudging like Soudanese slaves with heavy loads upon their backs. In France the real Frenchwoman, who is a being far different from the extraordinary creatures described by some of our novelists, appears to make it a point of honour to hide her good qualities. She is lost to view behind the shining personality of her husband, her father, her son. She asks for no reward beyond the privilege of working for them. Think twice before pitying her when she is ill treated. She would reply as she did in Moliere's time: "Et s'il me plait à moi d'être battue!"

The natural result of this incomparable devotion, ill-requited as it is, is a sort of family egoism; and the woman, by her very devotion to the well-being of the household, is in reality undermining its future to the detriment of her own sex and of the public good. Outside the family, to which she devotes herself—and where by the way, one result of her over-solicitude is that far too few children are brought into the world—it makes little difference to her how badly the State treats woman in general. She does not leave her home and she fails to see that in neglecting the liberty of others she gives up her own. Subordinated as she is by custom and law, she is satisfied if she is politely treated in society and respected at home.

In England woman demands more; she worries little about her welfare, but, in the middle class and in the aristocracy, at any rate, she receives more consideration.

In America and in the English colonies her triumph is complete. In a country peopled by immigration the position of woman rises rapidly as the result of the spirit of liberty and of the full exercise of her responsibility. She could not live at all if the general interest did not protect her energetically against the rigors of the new environment. Through her are kept alive the memories of the distant fatherland, of the forefathers, of the abandoned hearth; she is the hope of the new race; she is the Good Fairy; she represents comfort, to say nothing of charm. It is not astonishing that she should turn this reversal of position to her own profit and to the profit of her children. Within a few years, I have seen the accomplishment of great advances in America in the education of women and of children, and as an inevitable consequence, in education toward Peace. Nothing, indeed, compares in importance with this fundamental work.

Woman now rules her husband and the child rules the household. This change is well illustrated by the charming story of an American grandfather at a family dinner. When asked if he liked the chicken's wing, he replied: "I have never tasted it. When I was a youngster it went to our parents; to-day it goes to our children." These children, spoiled though some of them may be, are free beings. At a memorable meeting in New York, when I spoke to an audience of children, they seemed to me to be the direct heirs of the generosity of their forefathers; the emancipation of the slave, perhaps, did more for the liberators than for those who were freed.

The same thing has happened in the Scandinavian countries, where the people have grown in spirit in proportion to the growth of their liberty. In Russia, and thence throughout the intellectual world, the works of Tolstoi, especially the "Resurrection," make the strongest of pleas in favour of woman, while the Russian spirit, as shown in its literature and its art, is essentially a cry for Justice and against War.

I dare not speak of Germany lest I should be unfair. I believe that conditions are far better than they appear to be from what the foreigner can see of German life. There, also, woman exerts herself too much, but it seems to me that the children, who are certainly far more numerous, are less spoiled and more respected than in France, that the lesson of the sound old adage, "Maxima debetur puoris reverentia," has been better learned. But how hard it is to judge of Germany under its incubus of militarism! I often ask myself what Beethoven would have thought of our day and of the fact that the people whose almost superhuman gentleness he had symbolized, had thus become one great army. In Germany, as in France, the women are primarily at fault, being the first to seek a master, and consequently giving the preference to the brilliant soldier over the humble civilian. It is said, indeed, that the Government counts so strongly on this, that it influences the military budget. There should be a saving of millions yearly in the virtualizing of the army, if it be true, as the uncharitable say, that every cook will be promoted to have chicken every day an' don't make no discrimination 'twixn common barnyard hens an' val'able game cocks, o' course sompin' has to be done. Now th' ain't nobody let on about losin' no p'tic'lar high-priced stock, 's fur's I've hear'd, have they?"

It appeared from the silence of those in the room that no one else had heard of such a calamity, and the old man continued: "There 'tis. O' co'se the nigger's daughter'll be licked; but if Joe gets all het up chasin' of him, he's liable to go some too fur. Th' ain't no sense in thinnin' on th' niggers too much. There has to be some on 'em in th' community, o' co'se."

Then the old man asked casually: "Did yo kill the nigger, Joe?"

"Duno," said the sheriff, indifferently. "I done beat him up consid'able mo'n I would have did on'y the black varmint struck at me. I reckon he'll come to, though, a'ter a spell."

The fact that woman is weak does not in itself explain why she is not properly treated. Man is not as bad as all that, and, in any case, woman has other weapons as powerful as force with which to oppose him. Since the fall of the first man and her alleged responsibility thereto, down to the governments of to-day, which have never ceased to fear her, it is for these very weapons—it is for her wiles that she pays, even more than for her physical weakness. Let us be frank; woman has always had against her the governmental tradition, and consequently discriminatory legislation. The Salic law is something else than the law of the strongest. History makes it clear that it is a law of public safety. Why should this be?

(To be continued next Saturday.)

POKER.

In an Interesting Game the Winner Enriches His Purse \$100—Loser Tries to Get Even. But Falls.

"There's mo' 'n one way to look at most things," remarked old man Greenhut, as he gazed through his front window at a small but extremely expeditious procession which was passing up the street in front of his little saloon in Arkansas City.

There was certainly sufficient reason for the interest he evidently felt. The procession consisted of two persons only, but what it lacked in numbers was more than made up by the notable animation displayed by those two, and the intensity of emotion which was operating to produce such activity as is seldom to be observed in creatures of the human species.

Therefore, inasmuch as the indubitable inclination of the individual who brought up the rear of the procession was to remove the citizen in the van from off the face of the earth, the van was doing his best to forestall any such violent methods of accomplishing the said removal, as were plainly imminent, by a system of progression which could only be described by the word flight.

Rapidly as he moved, however, and great as was the advantage he had by reason of the start of some fifteen feet, his pursuer's manifest purpose of overtaking him was so emphatically urgent and his physical ability was so great that there could be little doubt of his ultimate success. Therefore after they had flashed past old man Greenhut's saloon and disappeared in the distance there was no question in the minds of those who had soon them pass of the fate of the coloured citizen.

Then, after remarking, as has already been noted, that there is more than one way of looking at most things, the old man continued: "Mo'n likely Joe Bassett 'll come up with that nigger inside of a couple o' miles, an' tain't liable fo' to be couple o' miles, an' tain't liable fo' to be noways leathly fo' the nigger. Th' ain't no doubt but what the c'munity'll be promiscuous in a heap, long o' the wipin' out o' one undesirable individual, but there's some question in my mind whether Joe ain't gettin' to be some p'miskus."

Must Have the Chickens

"I'm what I done heard I rackon there's some reason to suspicion the nigger o' stealin' mo' chickens 'n he'd oughter. O' co'se, a nigger'll steal a chicken occasional, an' th' ain't no gre't harm did, but when he gets that unreasonable 't he's got to have chicken every day an' don't make no discrimination 'twixn common barnyard hens an' val'able game cocks, o' course sompin' has to be done. Now th' ain't nobody let on about losin' no p'tic'lar high-priced stock, 's fur's I've hear'd, have they?"

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(To be continued next Saturday.)

"There 'tis," exclaimed old man Greenhut, as Bassett looked at the last speaker in some confusion. "Yo' sure be some hasty, Joe. Mo' 'n likely yo' done wasted a cool hundred long o' lettin' yo' temper get the best on yo'. Stand to reason if the nigger's dead yo' won't get no reward. I reckon it's up to yo' to go back an' see if yo' can't fetch him to."

The Negro Disappears

Perceiving the practical character of this suggestion, Bassett departed, but returned in an hour's time with the intelligence that nothing could be found of the negro. He seemed undisturbed, however, and remarked that he reckoned one Potts'd do as well as another, 's fus's the reward was concerned. And he demanded further information from Mr. Pearsall concerning the passel o' Pottles he had mentioned.

"Don't see no reason fr' me to tell yo' no mo'," observed Pearsall. "I reckon I was some foolish to say what I done said. If there's a hundred to be made outen the Pottles, I reckon I might as well make it myself."

To this Bassett replied that he was the sheriff and he'd be jiggawigged if he'd have no other man buttin' in on his business.

Pearsall's rejoinder was that the sheriff could go hang himself. He, Pearsall, was no dep'ty an' wa'n't beholden to nobody fo' to give information ag'in Pottles nor nobody else.

Presently, however, old man Greenhut saw, or thought he saw, an opening for diplomatic interference.

"The house rules is 't there sha'n't be no shootin' did on the premises," he remarked as pleasantly as possible. "If yo' uns is goin' much further yo' 'll have to go out on the lover. But fo' yo' yo' go yo' d'oughter call to mind what th' Good Book says, 'Look how desirable 't is fo' brethren to get along together peaceable. Th' ain't no sense in shootin' up a white man long o' a \$100 nigger, mo' special when it's a quar'l, twixt friends. Th' ain't but one way to settle a difficulty proper, an' Providence done ordained the game o' draw-poker fo' that p'tic'lar purpose long o' a good many others. Yo' uns c'n fix this all up 'thout no hard feelin' if yo' se'e any ways reasonable. Play a freec'out."

"Yo' uns c'n put up a hundred apiece," he said, "an' play it out, man to man. There won't be no mo' in the usual kitty to be took out; an' the winner'll be a well off if he done got this here reward. Then the loser c'n go 'n' collect on Wash Pottle. If Joe's done heat him up so bad what he don't get over it, mo' 'n likely there's another Pottle in the passel 'll do just as well. That away there won't be neither yo' lose nothin', an' the winner'll be a hundred ahead."

No Kitty in House Game

"There won't be no kitty took outon this here game, if it's played," declared Bassett, with strong emphasis. "Th' ain't no 'jection to a kitty when there's outsiders to be skint, but a house game is free, r' else I don't play it."

Bassett took the first deal, and Pearsall put up an ante of four bits call a dollar. On looking at his cards the dealer put up his dollar, but was immediately raised \$2. After some hesitation, he saw the raise, whereupon Pearsall called for two cards. Bassett took three and bet a white chip without looking.

Pearsall's answer was a white chip and \$10, which he put up without looking at his draw, and Bassett promptly called, showing a pair of kings.

"Kind o' soon fo' a bluff," he remarked sarcastically, when Pearsall looked anxiously at his draw and found he had not betted his two sevens.

Taking the deck without a word, the loser proceeded to deal, but finding nothing to play with, he made a dollar jack. Then a weary succession of nearly a dozen deals there was nothing doing beyond the regular sweetening. When Bassett finally found a pat flush there was \$21 in the pot, and he opened for the size of it.

Finding three sevens in his own hand the dealer promptly came in, but without raising. Then when Bassett stood up and shoved his stack in the pot he took two cards and looked at them anxiously. Seeing when he looked at his draw that he had not botched, he stu-

died a long time, but finally said: "I reckon yo' all was right 'bout it bein' some early in the game fu' a bluff," and he called with what he had left of his stack.

"You'd oughter know by this time, Sam, what I don't never bluff," was the winner's only remark, delivered with perfect gravity as he raked in the pot, and the discomfited Pearsall arose and went away without comment.

It was not until the following evening that his friends saw him again, and when he entered the saloon he volunteered no information. They waited a while, but finding he had nothing to say, old man Greenhut asked somewhat curiously: "D' yo' all catch a Pottle?"

"Naw," said Pearsall shortly.

"How come it? Yo' was sayin' there was a passel on 'em high hand," persisted the old man.

"So there is," admitted Pearsall, "an' I went gunnin' fo' some one on 'em, but they ain't niggers. They're po' whites."

"But how 'bout that nigger? Joe was chasin' up the street?" asked the old man, seemingly bewildered.

"Nigh, 's I c'n learn," said Pearsall, "he must ha' been Judge White's Pete. Th' ain't nobody saw nothin' of him since Joe left him an' they reckon he must ha' took to the woods. He never stole nothin' but a ham."

"Proves what I said," declared the old man triumphantly. "There's mo' 'n one way o' lookin' at most things."

WOMAN AND HER DRESS.

"Why don't women study the influence of colour on the spirit and regulate the colours in their wardrobe accordingly?" said a woman who believes that a large proportion of her social success is due to the variety of colours in her wardrobe. "It makes dressing grow much more interesting too."

"The bug looked up through the water and caught a fleeting glimpse of the water spiders dancing on the surface of the water and of the dragonflies flitting up and down in the sunlight.

"I am no longer contented down here," he said, heavily, to himself, "I must go up into the sunshino. How shall I do that?"

Just then he bumped against the stem of a water rush.

"I know," he said, "I will creep up her to the surface."

Up he came along the slippery, slimy stem until he reached the top; here he paused, sunning himself on the green tops. He was very tired. But alas! he could neither dance nor fly, although he tried to do both. He was very sad about it. A terrible, strange feeling crept over him. His coat, which up to this time had been always moist, began to shrink and crack in the warm sunlight.

"I must die," sighed the bug. "How foolish in me to leave my water home! I have not even the strength to go back down the stem."

"White never drags on the spirit. It has always a serene influence. But it will not always have the power to lift you out of depression. It is too calm and impersonal to deal with certain moods which pink, yellow, blue, heliotrope, &c., may dispel. A mood that needs the help of a friend or a mate will be unaffected for the latter if you impose pink upon it.

A great darkness came over his eyes. Margaret, watching, knew that it was a part of the bug's armour, the black helmet, which had broken at the top and was falling over his face. Soon it dropped below his chin; the very outside of his face cracked and broke away. But lo! a new one took its place; larger and with a pair of wonderful eyes, which see in all directions and the sight of which nothing escaped. As he lifted his head to view the wonderful world, he found two pairs of wings folded close to his body. He moved and slipped away from the coat of armour. He drew out fine, thread-like legs and a graceful body, and the old armour dangled empty from the bushes.

Behold! he was a dragonfly. Buzzing, buzzing, he flew away, leaving Margaret to rub her eyes in astonishment and ask herself if it were not a dream!

But Margaret's mother set that doubt at rest, telling her all about the mother dragonfly, who dropped her eggs into the water long before. How they sank to the bottom and stuck in the mud there until they hatched.

"And did she know the bugs for her children when they hatched out?" asked Margaret. "No, indeed," answered mother. "She flew about over the water wherein the black bugs were her infant children. Perhaps, though, she will find them some time as they fly among the bushes, and who knows but she will be glad to see them?"

"Who knows?" said Margaret to itself.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

Margaret's Dragonfly.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

The Printing Process.

After the amateur has been successful in obtaining a few good negatives, he is usually most anxious to obtain from them a finished picture. To do this it is necessary for a "print" to be taken. This is done by placing upon the negative, which is supported in a suitable frame, the printing-frame—a sheet of specially prepared paper. Printing-papers may be roughly divided into two great groups—those which, on exposure, yield a negative, i.e., a visible image until they are treated to a process of development, and others in which the image becomes visible during the actual printing process.

To the former group belong the many varieties of gaslight and bromide papers, and also carbon-tissue used in carbon-printing. Among the latter we find the different kinds of printing-out papers, the gelatino-chloride and collodio-chloride paper. Nearly all the firms manufacturing these latter classes of paper put them up in two varieties—one with a glossy and the other with a matte surface. In passing, I may mention that many amateurs choose glossy-surface paper for all classes of work, and in doing this I think they are somewhat in error. For small portraits I would advise the use of glossy printing-out papers; but for landscapes and for large portraits I would recommend that the reader purchase the matte-surface paper, because the advantage it gives is that one is not distracted by surface reflections. The reason why

LOG BOOK.

T. K. K. and European Masters.

Japanese masters for Toyo Kisen Kaisha liners is a topic that is again to the front and center in Japanese steamship circles. With the visit of the Tenyo Maru at Honolulu recently the oft-discussed question came uppermost.

When the Tenyo Maru left the Japanese ports considerable talk was indulged in by those familiar with far eastern shipping, that a change of policy was pending in T. K. K. management.

President Asano, the grand old man of Japanese shipping, is stated as positively against any deviation from the established principles governing the selection of captains for the fleet of liners now engaged in the trans Pacific passenger and freight business.

However, it is stated on what is believed excellent authority, that prominent factors in the Toyo Kisen "kindred" favour the substitution of Japanese officers for the command of all vessels. They cite the Nippon Yusen Keisho which is to-day recognized as the largest shipping company of Japan. This concern now carries Japanese officers on all larger vessels in every capacity. Young Japanese are said to be subject to a careful training in all branches of the business. They are also stated as becoming proficient in their mastery of the English language and in many ways will become fitted to assume the higher office now being held by foreigners.

One step has already been made in the T. K. K. in that these liners are carrying a Japanese "assistant purser," whose duties are said to lay along the same lines as those imposed upon the foreign pursers.

The influence wielded by President Asano in the matter of retaining the few foreign officers now holding down positions in the T. K. K. steamers will be watched with keen interest.

Mr. Tudor and Suez Canal.

As the Suez Canal authorities have decided on a reduction of dues paid by vessels passing through the waterway, the Australian Minister for Customs thinks that he ought to write to the shipping companies trading to Australia asking them whether they propose to make a corresponding reduction also on freights. Mr. Tudor proposes to take this course at once. Shipping companies using the Suez Canal were not inclined to discuss the question of reduction in freights. That, remarked one manager, is a matter for the head offices in London to deal with.

Board of Trade Must Manage.
Mr. Norman Hill, the Secretary of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, gave some impressive figures the other day as to the preponderance in the mercantile navy of the Empire of the shipping registered within the United Kingdom, and based partly upon the proposition that the Board of Trade must be the actual managers to those engaged in oversea shipping. The figures showed that in 1908 87 per cent. of the total tonnage was registered in the United Kingdom, but even more convincing than such cold facts is the obvious truth that independent Colonial legislation would involve the shipping of this country in hopeless confusion. "Tramp" steamers go wherever they are most wanted, and the idea of such vessels having to conform to entirely different regulations when calling at the various ports of the Empire could only be viewed with grave misgiving.

The representatives of the Oversea Dominions can do most effectual work by laying their proposals before the Imperial Conference and sharing in the discussion; some of their proposals are certainly in advance of the requirements exacted in this country, which has rather a lengthy experience of the control of shipping, but it does not necessarily follow that there may not be occasion for them. The procedure does, however, ensure that no legislation shall be enacted without the claims of all concerned being considered—a consummation much to be desired, for, as the President of the Board of Trade remarked to the deputation he received on May 15, the shipping trade of this country represents vast imperial and commercial interests.

Intimations.

**AERTEX
CELLULAR.**

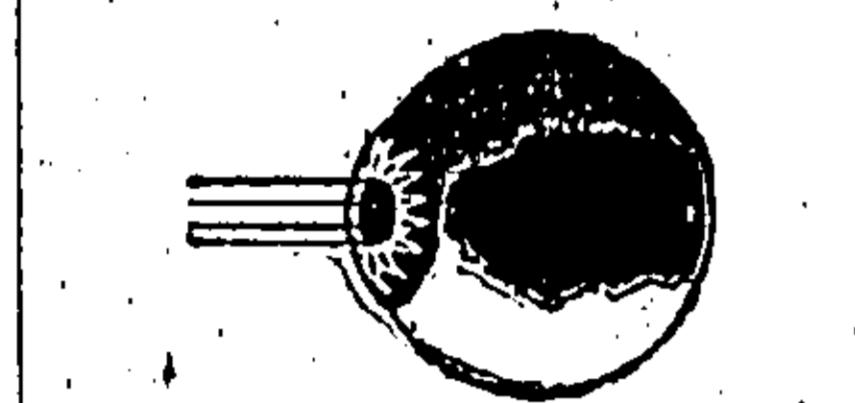
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8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	" 10 min.		
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min.		
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min.		
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min.		
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min.		
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min.		
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.		
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.		
NIGHT CARS.			
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m.	9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.		
SUNDAYS.			
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m.			

WEEK DAYS.		STEAMERS.	TO SAIL ON
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 min.		
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min.		
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min.		
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min.		
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.		
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	" 10 min.		
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min.		
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SHANGHAI	SOCOTRA	About 1. Capt. F. L. Andrews, n.n.u.	Freight only.
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20th of July, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the

22nd of July, 1911, or they will not be

recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by the undersigned.

This steamer brings Cargo

Ex S.S. "Kronprinz" from Zanzibar.

Transshipped at Aden.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1911. [7]

AMERICAN & MANCHURIA
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"LUETZOW,"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are

hereby informed that their Goods, with

the exception of Opium, Treasure and

Valuables, are being landed and stored

at their risk into the hazardous and/or

extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-

kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery

may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godown, and all

goods remaining undelivered after the

18th inst. will be subject to rent

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/3 9/16
Do. Demand.....	1/9
Do. 4 months' sight.....	1/9
France—Bank T.T.	2/27
America—Bank T.T.	4/24
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/83
Italy T.T.	1/44
Do. Demand.....	1/9
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	7/4
Sanz.—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	77
Japan—Bank T.T.	8/8
Java—Bank T.T.	108/
Buying.	
4 months' sight L.O.	1/9 16/16
6 months' sight L.O.	1/10 1/16
30 days' sight San'Fco & N. York	4/4
4 months' sight do.	4/5
30 days' sight Sydney & Mel- bourne.....	1/10 3/16
4 months' sight France.....	2/31
6 months' sight do.	2/32
4 months' sight Germany	1/88
Bar Silver	24/
Bank of England rate	3%
Gov'reign.....	\$11.03

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

The s.s. Dunbar, with the Siberian Mail is due to arrive here on Monday, the 17th inst.

The s.s. Yarra, with the French Mail left Saigon on the 15th instant at 8 a.m. and is expected to arrive here on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

A Mail will ship for:

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Daigai-maru, 16th July, 9 a.m.

Swatow—Per Hainan, 16th July, 9 a.m.

Swatow and Singapore—Per Keong-wai, 16th July, 9 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per Hallis, 16th July, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, Kolo and Yokohama—Per Silesia, 16th July, 9 a.m.

Shanghai—Per Chinhua, 16th July, 9 a.m.

Hai-phong—Per Michael Jansen, 17th July, 8 a.m.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Ning-chung, 17th July, 11 a.m.

Sundulan—Per Manung, 17th July, 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 17th July, 1.15 p.m.

Hai-phong—Per Sungkiong, 18th July, 9 a.m.

Europe, &c., India via Ticticin—Per Dumbur, 18th July, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan, 18th July, noon.

Manila, Cebu and Ililo—Per Taming, 18th July, 3 p.m.

Tsin-tau, Weihai-wei and Tientsin—Per Kueichow, 18th July, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, Yuhuan and Kolo—Per Nippon, 18th July, 4 p.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kolo and Yokohama (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Yarin, 18th July, 4 p.m.

Port, Bayard and Haiphong—Per Sikang, 19th July, 8 a.m.

Manila, Cebu and Ililo—Per Zafiro, 20th July, 3 p.m.

Shanghai—Per Anhui, 20th July, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kolo, Yokohama, Honshu and San Francisco—Per America-maru, 21st July, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan, 21st July, noon.

Europe, &c., India via Ticticin—Per Assaye, 22nd July, 11 a.m.

Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Empire, 22nd July, 10 a.m.

Tsingtau, Wei-hai-wei and Tientsin—Per Cheongshing, 22nd July, 10 a.m.

Manila (taking Mail for Cebu and Ililo)—Per Yuensang, 22nd July, 1 p.m.

E.C. Wilks, M.I.Mech.E., A.M.N.A. Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase, or sale, of Steamships or Launches.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 2ND FLOOR Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. £100

TSANG KWONG COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS CONTRACTORS.

230, Des Vaux Road Central.

Telephones No. 600.

Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1911. [78]

SHIPPING NEWS.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Petchaburi, for Swatow.
Silesia, for Shanghai.
Daigai-maru, for Swatow.
Kwangtung, for Shanghai.
Hainan, for Swatow.
Loongsang, for Manila.
Haidao, for Canton.
Human, for Chinkiang.
Kuchow, for Canton.
Wing Sung, for Canton.
Shantung, for Batavia.
Choyang, for Swatow.

DEPARTED.

July 15.
Luchow, for Canton.
Sabine-Rickmers, for Canton.
Loongsang, for Manila.
Peter Borg, for Singapore.
Struga, for Hoilo.
Noto, for Shanghai.
Prinz Sigismund, for Manila.
Shantung, for Sourabaya.
Kwangtung, for Shanghai.
Petchaburi, for Bangkok.
Hojisan, for Canton.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.
America Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,461, A. G. Stevens, 11th July—San Francisco 14th July, Nitrate, Provisions and Gen.—T. K. K.
Borneo, Ger. s.s. 1,344, F. Sembill, 19th July—Sandakan 7th July, Timber and Gen.—M. & Co.
Wing Sung, Br. s.s. 2,359, T. H. Lishman, 14th July—Choo-fu 8th July, Beans and Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Hopsang, Br. s.s. 1,359, J. M. Hay, 11th July—Pub. Laut, Coal—J. M. & Co.
Hainan, Br. s.s. 611, A. H. Stewart, 15th July—Swatow 11th July, Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Silesia, Ger. s.s. 1,187, Renz, 14th July—Singapore 8th July, Gen.—H. A. L.
Mathilde, Ger. s.s. 831, Uldernup, 16th July—Haiphong and Hoilow 11th July, Rice and Gen.—O. S. K.
Empress of Japan, Br. s.s. 3,039, S. Robinson, 13th July—Vancouver 23rd June and Shanghai 10th July, Mail and Gen.—O. P. R. Co.
Glenogle, Br. s.s. 2,392, Graves, 18th July—Rangoon and Singapore 8th July, Gen.—Chinese.
Haldis, Nor. s.s. 1,065, G. Soborg, 12th July—Bangkok via Swatow 3rd July, Rice and Gen.—C. S. S. N. & Co.
Hsin Chang, Chi. s.s. 1,258, Hambu, 15th July—Shanghai 12th July, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Chinlun, Br. s.s. 1,319, Benson, 15th July—Canton 11th July, Gen.—B. & S.
Houen, Br. s.s. 1,143, Speed, 13th July—Canton 14th July, Gen.—B. & S.
Haldis, Nor. s.s. 1,065, G. Soborg, 12th July—Bangkok via Swatow 3rd July, Rice and Gen.—C. S. S. N. & Co.
Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 730, G. Bawhier, 8th July—Haiphong via Pukhoi 6th July, Gen.—A. R. Mart.
Haiyang, Br. s.s. 1,297, G. J. Spink, 29th June—Newchwang 21st June, Lems and Oil—B. S.
Keong Wai, Ger. s.s. 1,115, F. Nicolaik, 11th July—Bangkok 3rd July, Teakwood and Rice—B. & S.
Knight Compion, Br. s.s. 4,715, John Kendall, 11th July—Moj 9th July, Coal—G. & Co.
Anderson, W. H. Harrison, A. Apair, Mrs. E. M. Hamilton J. C. A., Lapieque, P. A., Tel. 56.

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MANAGER.

For Terms, apply to the

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

The Peak,
near the Tram Terminus.

Tel. 56.

For Terms, apply to the

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HONGKONG HOTEL.

Anderson, W. H. Harrison, A. Apair, Mrs. E. M. Hamilton J. C. A., Lapieque, P. A., Tel. 56.

Blanch, N. F. Innes, Capt. II. Boyd, W. Reid Joseph, R. M. Brookman, G. King, Mr. & Mrs. Cain, J. Cluids, R. N. Knay, Mrs. Hard-Ilivens, P. T. Ling, Luck, G. M. Darby, Mr. and Langenore, E. G. family. Mexican Prince, Nor. Y. C. Young, 10th July—Orceira Bay 30th June and Pub. Sandu 3rd July, Kew-ing oil—A. P. & Co.
Merapi, Br. s.s. 1,480, E. Uldall, 10th July—Singapore 4th July, Sugar—Kin Ty Loon & Co.
Nakonka, Br. s.s. 68, Davis, 7th July—Swansea 11th May, Ballast—Order.
Nusung, Br. s.s. 2,591, P. M. B. Lake, 11th July—Kobe 5th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 987, H. Mathias, 14th July—Haiphong and Hoilow 13th July, Gen.—B. & S.
Pontong, Br. s.s. 997, W. Bot-fuhr, 13th July—Bangkok and Swatow 12th July, Gen.—B. & S.
Tumba Maru, Jap. s.s. 6,133, K. Noda, 6th July—Seattlo, Wash. 6th June, Coal, Flour, &c.—N. Y. K.
Taming, Br. s.s. 1,850, G. H. Pennington, 14th July—Mauls 11th July, Hemp and Sugar—B. & S.
Edward, Mr. and Lee, Mrs. F. N. Loo Sheen Foo
Elliott, Mr. and Lewitt, Mrs. L. J. Lo Chong Shu
Fitzgerald, Miss F. Lo Shut Po
Feo, Mr. & Mrs. C. Lo Ching Shu
McLennan, J. F. McLeenan, J. F.
Morris, H. F. Morris, H. F.
Odell, Dr. H. Odell, Dr. H.
Paradise, H. G. Peck, Miss E. L.
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Fowler, R. H. Raymond, Miss K.
Evenson, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Reedy, Miss L.
Engelbrekt, Miss Lo Ent Yon
Fiji, S. McLeenan, J. F.
Gilligan, Lieut. E. Thompson, A. M. G.
Cory, Mrs. H. W. King, Mr. & Mrs. G.
Curl, Miss F. Kwell, C.
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